THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
PUBLISHED BY
THE COMMERCIAL PRINTING COMPANY
OFFICE, 76 FIFTH AVENUE,
(OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE.)
C. D. BRIGHAM, - - - - - *Editor.*
R. D. THOMPSON, *Business Manager.*
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
Single Copy ..... 3 Cents.
Delivered by Carrier (per week) ..... 25 Cents.
Subscribers by Mail, (per year) $10 00
☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address
THE COMMERCIAL PITTSBURGH.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VII. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, MAY 16, 1870. NO. 208.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

THE NEW REVENUE BILL

Excursion Down the Potomac—The Latest Joke at Mayor Bowen's Expense—The Howard Investigation—Only Witnesses for the Prosecution Thus far Examined—A General Steamboat Bill—Decoration Day.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, May 15, 1870.

The Revenue Bill

Of the Ways and Means Committee will be the most voluminous act ever reported on the subject. It is considered to take the place of all now in force. Commissioner Delano, with his solicitor, his special legal counsel, and several of his principal assistants, have given much attention to the matter, so far as to bring before the Committee all points of the present law, which in practice have not proved definite, and have, therefore, needed special constructions and decisions. The new law will, so far as possible, remedy all the defects that have thus far given the department special trouble, and make definite that which has constantly been a matter of dispute between the Commissioner and taxpayers. The Committee at its session yesterday had the bill under consideration, and Gen. Schenck urged concurrence upon several unsettled points, so that everything might be ready for prompt report in case the House dispenses of the tariff bill. There seems to be a strong chance that Sherman's bill reducing taxation will get to the House before the one from the Ways and Means, and in its present temper the House might consider it at once.

The General Steamboat Bill,

Which applies both to inland waters and ocean steamers carrying the United States flag, is now under consideration by the House Committee on Commerce. The main features of the senate bill will be retained. Several amendments have been agreed upon, but they are believed to be of such a character as to cause no opposition to immediate concurrence by the Senate. By a proposed amendment the selection of all safety appliances, such as steam gauges, water indicators, and life boats, is left to the approval of the Board of Supervisors and Secretary of the Treasury. The Board is given authority to require portable fire extinguishers if it deems their use advisable. The provisions over which there has been so much dispute, requiring captains and mates to have certain licenses, is retained. Heretofore stores have been bolted down by a rule of the board. Inspectors will be required to see them to be firmly secured is now put in the bill, with a penalty for neglect. Under the old law the salary of local inspectors was fifty thousand dollars. The Senate cut it down to $1,600. This will be restored to the first sum. There is also a clause providing for the severe punishment of any one, being incompetent or careless, of the inspectors or by false pretense. So far as the safety of passengers can be secured by law, this valuable steamboat measure is that the bill is complete.

Decoration Day.

Active preparations are already making for decoration day at Arlington. The grounds will be in much finer order than ever before, and soldiers, as well as Congress and the Departments, will more generally participate than on previous occasions. A chorus of five hundred is now in regular training for the occasion.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 14, 1870.

The President and members of his family, several of the Cabinet and members of Senate, together with a majority of both branches of Congress, went down the Potomac to-day on an excursion, at the invitation of prominent citizens of Washington, who united in the matter without distinction of party. The weather has been delightful throughout the day. The boat is expected back about midnight.

Mayor Bowen's Blunder Has Leaked Out—By Himself.

The capital is enjoying a great laugh to-day at the expense of Mayor Bowen. When he was last a candidate, a most flattering account of his life and services was published over the signature of a colored man, and largely distributed. It now appears that it was written by Bowen, and one of the city papers has had the original manuscript in its possession and placed on exhibition. The following paragraphs are fair specimens of the production:

"All this was done by Mr. Brown from principle, without the remotest expectation of fee or reward, and I happen to know that he does not want any office or place for your humble self, that if he were the only one to be consulted, he would prefer to see the man whom he leaves the position he now so ably and satisfactorily fills. But you and we, the Republicans of this city cannot permit him to do this. He is in my opinion, and in the judgment of the best men in Washington, the only man in our ranks who can command the entire vote of the party, and thus ensure the election of the Republican Mayor. I am proud to be able to say that even the tongue of slander has been compelled to remain silent as it respects his morals and sterling integrity, and that although many millions of government funds have passed through his hands, not a dollar, nay, not even a single penny, has ever stuck to them, excepting of course in his legal and legitimate way, as the fee of the honest agent, and it is this, my friends, and his acknowledged capacity for work that secured for him the many positions he has held under the Government of which he now holds so many. It was this that commended him to our sainted Lincoln, whose confidence he possessed to the fullest extent, and it was this that Andy Johnson keeps as a sacred memento of that friend and martyr of liberty and humanity more commissions than any other man living or dead. With his name on our banner success is certain, and who other than he will be sure to secure that object?

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Was adjourned yesterday until Monday. The criticisms of various journals upon what they term the one-sided character of all dispatches, as well as justice to General Howard, makes it proper to say that thus far only witnesses for the prosecution have been examined, and none for the defendant as yet been summoned. Mr. Wood expects to close his case next week. General Howard has not yet indicated to the Committee what witnesses he will call.

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A large number of Congressmen and citizens, with President Grant, indulged in a pleasure trip down the Potomac to day.

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Is to run via the Sandwich Islands, Midway Islands and Yakohama to Shanghai, and its length, including an allowance of twenty per cent. for slack, is to be 9,221 miles.

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Quartermaster General Meigs has ordered a suspension of all work on the national cemeteries on May 30th, except what is necessary to assist in the preparations for decorating the graves.

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THE EUREKA DISASTER.

The Coroner's Jury—The Responsibility Placed upon the Conductor and Engineer of the Extra Freight Train—The Conductor in the Caloboose—Loss to the Rolling Stock About Thirty Thousand Dollars.

ST. LOUIS, May 14.—The evidence before the Coroner's jury to-day very plainly showed that the extra freight train which collided with the passenger train at Eureka, Thursday morning was running outside of instructions, and had the use of from ten to fifteen minutes more of the express train's time than special orders had allotted to it. The conductor and engineer swore they ran precisely according to orders, and if there was a mistake it arose from a difference in the watches. The weight of evidence is strongly against them, however, and the coroner has ordered the arrest of Wm. Odor, the conductor, and he was placed in the calaboose. The fact that Odor and his engineer Tracy left the spot instantly after the collision, because, as they assert, they feared personal violence while the conductor and other employees of the passenger train remained and worked nobly for the escape and relief of sufferers, is generally regarded as consciousness of having done wrong, and strengthens the belief that they alone were to blame for the collision.

The reported death of A. E. Fleming, Chief Engineer of the Missouri Pacific Railroad is a mistake. He was on the train, but left it at Sedalia. The wounded are generally doing well and are receiving the best of care. Some of the best surgeons and physicians in the city.

The railroad company is doing everything possible for their comfort, and will recompense them for their losses, so far as money can do so, without audit or expense.

The remains of the dead have been placed in metallic cases and will be deposited in the cemetery vault, subject to the order of their friends. The pecuniary loss by the accident to the rolling stock is about $30,000.

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EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Result of the Plebiscitum, and How it was Carried—The French Minister of Foreign Affairs—Menotti Garibaldi—Political Troubles in Florence—Liberation of the Editors of "Le Marseillaise"—Insurrection in the Island of Madeira—Woman's Rights Doomed in England—The Yachts Cambria and Sappho—Outbreak in Modena, &c., &c.

New Minister of Foreign Affairs.

PARIS, May 14.—The accession of the Duke d' Grammont to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is now thought certain.

Participants in Political Troubles.

FLORENCE, May 14.—The participants in the political troubles here to-day are mainly students. Several were arrested.

Menotti Garibaldi.

Menotti Garibaldi's refusal to act against the insurrection in the Neopolitan provinces is attributed to the fact that many of the insurgents are his own workmen and friends.

Affairs in Paris.

PARIS, May 14, evening.—Many more persons have been sentenced to imprisonment for connection with the late disorders.

PARIS, May 14.—The Corps Legislatif will reassemble on Tuesday. Nothing has been decided in regard to the constitution of the new Cabinet.

M. Bancel, a well known radical deputy, is very ill and his life is despaired of.

PARIS, May 14.—The French Government has officially denied the report that the extradition of Gustave Flocens is contemplated.

The Result of the Plebiscitum.

The *Tribune's* cable special from Paris, in addition to what has been already telegraphed, says: The result of the plebiscitum disappointed all parties, republicans and others of the opposition, who are surprised at the number of affirmative votes, for they expected not more than five or six million. But though saddened, they are not discouraged. They have heroically fought eighteen years against Imperial despotism and the warfare will never cease until they are successful. The large affirmative vote in Paris was also unexpected, but on the other hand, the great numbers who voted no in the army equally surprises and alarms the Emperor. The only man entirely content with the result is M. Thiers, whose vanity persuades him that the majority given is a ratification of his administration. But the meaning of the noes is far different. The Emperor's proclamation demands, "yes" as a new period of France's existence for himself, and a means of facilitating the transmission of the crown to his son. The great affirmative majority, as far as it was given, is natural, and undoubtedly mean that and nothing else. It was a vote for empire, and not for simple, liberal or despotic, as the Emperor chooses. Of course a large traction voted "yes" under the lead of moderate men, who tried to secure from the plebiscitum meaut only the approval of the principle of liberty. Another large portion voted "yes" under fear of plots and revolution. At least two million out of the seven must be credited to the army or civil officials, to persons connected, either directly or indirectly with the vast machinery of the administration, or are otherwise dependent upon the government. The only rest, say four millions, was given up partly by real conviction, partly by votes of bourgeos and peasantry. Paris alone, no doubt, by change, is the reason for the powers that be. In any case, the peasantry is completely under the influence of the cure as they are ordered by the mayors and other functionaries, of the actual force and coercion on the day of the vote there was less fear, in 1852, but the system remains unchanged. The Government, during the long and reactionary period, has systematically applied every means of silencing opposition and driving affirmative voters to the polls. The opposition press all over France has been prosecuted and seized. The journals suppressed seized were refused transmission through the postoffice. Subscription to the journals of the Opposition Committee was treated as a crime. Printers were severely punished for negative ballots and the agents were arrested for distributing them. The Opposition Committees in Paris were invaded by police and papers found there were seized. Since the publication of the official report upon the plebiscitum, no ground has been allowed to publish criticisms in favor of the "no" vote. The *Rappel* was seized for printing a letter from Francois Hugo, proving Beauvy a police spy. The *Marseillaise* was suppressed for publishing an imitation the report of the Procurer General, Grandperret, and the Rev. Henri Rochefort was seized for doubting the existance of any plot. The *Siecle* and *Le Avenir National* seized for the same offense. From Thursday to Sunday these papers were seized every day. The provincial newspapers suffered the same fate. Five prosecutions were instituted in one day against the *Reveil* and every one of its editors was sentenced to a year's imprisonment for printing a simple letter. Such is the terrible system of official pressure by the prefects, which Ollivier was pledged to abandon, was never more energetically or unscrupulously enforced. The prefects were summoned weeks ago to Paris and praised as the best and most in all the efforts they should make in behalf of the plebiscitum. Nevertheless the affirmative majority is wholly rural majority. Fraud and coercion are equally difficult in great cities, even if the Government wished. With almost of the larger to wns throughout France the given majorities against the Empire. Some part of the huge system of terror and fraud will be opposed by interpellations and the counting of the votes, which the opposition in the Corps Legislatif will demand. The Government will oppose any investigation, but cannot stifle the questions. The first result of the plebiscitum will be the reorganization of the Ministry. The Emperor's personal power is so far strengthened as to dispense with concessions. Semi-official papers are filled with rumors of new names. Ollivier is to remain, being at present a nonentity received and now keeps as a sacred memento of that friend and martyr of liberty and humanity more commissions than any other man living or dead. With his name on our banner success is certain, and who other than he will be sure to secure that object?

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METHODISM.

The Conference at Memphis, Tenn—The Resolutions.

MEMPHIS, TENN., May 14.—At the Methodist Conference held here to-day the committee to whom was referred the papers relating to the proposed division of the Methodist Episcopal Church, recommended for adoption the following resolutions:

Resolved, That gratefully recognizing that Providence which has hitherto guided us, multiplied us, strengthened our homes, preserved our liberties, no doubt, by the agency of, under the trying circumstances both of war and peace, we earnestly call upon the people of Christian fellowship with our brethren of the several branches of Methodism in this country and Europe.

Resolved, That the action of our Bishops at the last session, meeting at St. Louis, in response to a message from the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, for the endorsement of this General Conference, and according to the constitutional forms, of certain any overtures which may proceed from that church having in them an official and proper recognition of the basis of the action of the Unconstitutional Convention now present, of the General Conference of the M. E. Church, South, met at Chicago in May, 1866, appointed by it for the specific purpose expressed in the following resolution, to wit: "That with this commission ordered by General Conference to confer with any commission from the M. E. Church to arrange for a union with that body, one to be also appointed by each of the similar Commissions from any other Methodist Episcopal Church, and if any should be organized in this country, without great violence in construing the language of said resolution, we do not see how the Bishops could refuse to confer with any such Commission, and followed a short distance, then tacking, she returned to Cowes. The Sappho merely ran out of, and in Cowes. There was a splendid breeze. The Sappho had recently been shipping little water. A protest against giving the prize to the Sappho is expected.

Marine News.

LONDON, May 14.—The steamship Dacain has been signalled.

QUEENSTOWN, May 14.—The shemship China has arrived.

The Markets.

LONDON, Evening, May 14.—Consols for money 93¼; account 93⅝. American securities quiet and steady: '62s, 89⅝; 65s, 88⅝; '67s, 90⅛; 10-40s, 85⅜; Erie 18¾; Illinois 112¼. Stocks quiet and steady.

PARIS, May 14.—Bourse firm; rentes 75 francs.

LIVERPOOL, May 14.—Cotton quiet and steady. Middling uplands 11⅝d; Orleans 12⅛d @5-16; sales 10,000 bales.

California white 9s 9d; red western No. 2 8s 3d@8s 4d; winter 9s.

Western flour 30s. Corn—No. 2 mixed 30s. Oats 2s 5d. Barley 5s. Peas 36s.

Pork 105s. Beef 119s. Lard 69s. Cheese 73s. Bacon 58s. Tallow 43s 6d. Rosin 6d for short rib middles.

Tallow 43s 3d. Turpentine 29s 3d.

LONDON, May 14.—Tallow quiet at 44s 9d. Sperm oil 90gls. Sugar 31s 9d@32s. Whale oil quiet. Spelter 19½. Petroleum quiet. Hops declining. Linseed cakes firmer at £9 10s @£9 15s for fine. Rosin 19s. Linseed oil firmer at £32 5s. Turpentine firm.

PEARLEPORT, May 14.—Bonds firm at 93¼ francs.

HAVRE, May 14.—Cotton firm.

ANTWERP, May 14.—Petroleum quiet at 54 francs.

HAVRE, May 14, Evening.—Cotton closed quiet and steady.

ANTWERP, May 14, Evening.—Petroleum closed flat at 54 francs.

HAMBURG, May 14, Evening.—Petroleum closed flat at previous prices.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

CUBA.

Two Insurgent Generals Garroted

Registered Correspondence for New York—Triumphal March—Ladies of Trinidad Sentenced to Exile—An Insurgent Leader, with Forty Men, Surrender to the Spanish and Turn in Pursuit of the Patriots—More are Presenting Themselves to the Spanish Authorities for Pardon.

HAVANA, May 14.—Diego and Gaspar Agnero were garroted this afternoon, and met their fate firmly. There was an immense attendance.

The police to-day registered the correspondence going out to New York on the steamship Missouri, but nothing was found of a seditious character.

HAVANA, May 15.—The cannon recently captured in the middle district have arrived in Havana, and to-day are taken through the streets in triumph.

A number of ladies in Trinidad were recently sentenced to imprisonment, but through the intercession of the American Consul at Trinidad the Captain General commuted their sentence to exile.

The insurgent leader, Manuel Cuidad, with one cannon and forty men, all armed, voluntarily surrendered. Camarogun, Cuidad and some of his men tendered their services to the Government, and were permitted to assist the troops in their search for other insurgents. In consequence of this surrender, a number of persons have presented themselves for pardon to the authorities in the Trinidad jurisdiction.

THE WEST

A Fight with the Indians—Five Indians and one U. S. Officer Killed—A War Party Calls at the Cabin of a Settler, Shoots the Mother and Carries off Her Daughter—Suicide.

CHICAGO, May 14.—A communication was received in this city to-day from Brevet Major Gordon, of Company D, Second United States Cavalry, commanding at Atlantic Gulch, near Cheyenne, dated that day, stating that on the morning of the 4th instant, some of his men discovered parties of Indians with stolen stock, prowling around the post. Taking a detachment of men, the commanding officer started for the intruders, when a fight ensued, during which two Indians were killed and several others wounded. Two soldiers, and all the stolen stock recovered. The Indians beat a retreat, were hotly pursued by the troops, and a running fight kept up for some time, much all day. Five more Indians were slain and a large number wounded. The victory on the part of "the soldiers was completely won. Stanbaugh was killed and Sergeant Brown seriously wounded.

A war party of Ogalallas dressed in clothing taken from the settlement, arrived at the cabin of a settler living on Nebraska creek, one hundred and twenty miles north of Sioux City, Iowa, and while the men were away, the wife and her child were killed in her house. They then killed her little son, aged three years, and carried off the young daughter of the settler. The excitement is intense among the settlers, and it is feared that it will be depopulated. Loud calls are made for Sheridan and Saker.

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MANSFIELD, OHIO.

The State Musical Convention—Board of Trade Organized—Water Works—The Railroad to Kalamazoo—Decoration Day.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., May 13, 1870.

The State Musical Convention, which commences its session here May 23d, is promising greater success than the festivities of last year. The officers of the Association are receiving encouraging assurances from all parts of the State. J. Solon Wilder, of Boston, takes direction, and a number of eminent singers from abroad are coming.

The organization of the Board of Trade of Mansfield was completed last night, by the election of Wm. Bickel as president. The first act of the Board was to employ Thomas Moss, the dedicated and able engineers in regard to the feasibility of constructing water works in this city.

A committee of Mansfield gentlemen have just returned from a trip over the proposed railroad route between this place and Kalamazoo, Mich. They represent the most encouraging prospects. In one day sixty barrels of the interest can be raised. Also in direct connection and worked finely.

To-day some of the most prominent suburbs of Cincinnati vote on annexation. Among them are Clifton, Avondale and Woodburn.

CITY MATTERS.

TURNERS' CONGRESS.—The Turners' Congress of the United States will meet in this city on Monday, May 30th. Delegates from the various Turner societies in the United States will be present, and the session is expected to be one of unusual interest.

THE REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

The Convention to be Held on Tuesday, August 30th—Primary Elections August 27th.

The Union Republican County Executive Committee held a meeting on Saturday afternoon in the District Court room, for the purpose of determining the time of making the county nominations, and whether one or more conventions should be held.

There was a very large attendance of members, and many candidates and others interested were present.

W. S. Purviance, Esq., Chairman, called the Committee to order, and Colonel Morgan accepted the Secretary's desk.

Mr. Purviance remarked that he observed a number of reporters present, and suggested that what should really give to the public such action as the Committee deemed proper, particularly as discussion in the presence of members might not shrink spread before the community.

Major Barrett thought the suggestion of the Chairman hardly sufficient, as there were many things discussed that were not for publication, but there were things said by the members, in discussing the business of the Committee, which they did not want spread before the world. He was quite willing that his sentiments among his fellow members, when he knew they were to be so published, but on Monday morning, as he would be if the meetings were private, and without any disrespect to the reporters or the newspapers, he moved that the Secretary be instructed to furnish a report to the papers.

This motion gave rise to an animated and prolonged discussion, and which finally became entangled with the question that all gentlemen not members of the committee be requested to retire.

It is proper to state that this action would probably not have been urged, had it not been that one of the reporters was charged with publishing inaccurate and exaggerated reports of the proceedings of the committee last fall, and puttings words in the mouths of members that they did not use. Whether the charge was correct or not, it was at once commented and steadily prosecuted to completion. For this reason the members of the congregation was without a church home. We worshiped after the time in the First Church, and part of the time in the Second Church. From the first of June, 1869, the lecture room was finished and the congregation gladly returned to a house of their own. The church edifice was finished at an expense, including the lot in Allegheny, of $80,000, and on the 12th of June, 1869, was dedicated to the worship of God.

Since the congregation has occupied this house, besides the annual collection for the poor, there have been three elections for church officers. Great changes have taken place among us on account of removals. Many have gone from this community, for the most part to the Eastern cities. Many who have moved to cities to the Eastern cities. Many, on the other hand, have come in from the country to make a home in this city, have fled to the surrounding country, and by this means the churches which were in the suburbs have been strengthened. Besides a great many private Christians, who left this church has given to others it is distinguished perhaps for the number of intelligent elders it has furnished. Including the two who have been called among ourselves, this church in twenty-one years has, to my knowledge, given to the ministry twenty-one elders whom it was my privilege to receive into the fold of Christ. Death also has made sad havoc in our ranks. Of the few original families who are now with us, there is scarcely one, I presume, who has not been bereaved. In the historical review like this it is natural to look for some account of the men who have been to further the cause of Christ's kingdom. This is the great object of the pastoral relation. First, last and all the time. I may say that I have not preached, no one knows so well as myself how poorly I have done the work of the pastoral, and not philosophy, not worldly wisdom, not mere morality that has been preached. I have preached repentance towards God, and faith in the Lord Jesus Christ, and now, at the end of twenty-one years, with a good conscience I can say, "Having obtained help of God, I continue unto this day, witnessing both to small and great."

During these twenty-one years there have been received into the church eight hundred and thirty-four persons—three hundred and sixty-four on examination, and four hundred and seventy on certificate. During these first five years two hundred and thirty-nine persons were united with the church, and in the past five years two hundred and thirty-four On two or three occasions only can we say we have had any special manifestation of the Holy Spirit. The most signal of these was in the winter of 1867-8, when our church, in common with others, was visited by a most gracious refreshing. During that winter, at two successive communions, nearly a hundred persons were received into the church. Special attention has been given to the children and youth of the church. A Bible class was formed by Mrs. Howard as early as 1850, composed of young ladies. This class grew in number and interest under her care for some years, when ill health obliged her to relinquish it. She was succeeded by William Bakewell, who has had charge of it for the last twelve or thirteen years. Much good has been done in this way. A male Bible class was organized in 1859 by Mr. E. Brady, but it is now under the care of Mr. Oliver McClintock. In 1851 steps were taken to establish an infant school, which has succeeded very well, having now upon its roll over one hundred scholars. But there are in this city, as in all others, many who are ignorant, and just of the way children, who have been sought and gathered into mission schools. We have had a flourishing school of this kind in the upper part of the city for a long time, under the superintendence of Mr. Thomas Benitz. But the most important enterprise is the Howard Mission School, which meets in the school room of this church. Mr. Allen Bakewell is the acting superintendent, and the school promises to do much good.

It is difficult for me to get at the exact amount of contributions that have been made by the congregation to benevolent objects during the past twenty-one years. But from the examination I have made, I think I am safe in saying they have averaged at least $8,000 a year, an aggregate of $168,000, more than $100,000 of which have been raised within the last eleven years. The reverend gentleman then closed his remarks by saying that, although much has been done, yet the church has not done all it was its privilege to do, and hoped that each member of the church would try and do more to advance the cause of Christ.

At the close of the address, Rev. P. C. Critchlow led in prayer, and after a hymn was sung the congregation was dismissed with the benediction, which was pronounced by the Rev. Joseph H. Trawell.

AFTERNOON AND EVENING SERVICES.

In the afternoon the exercises were conducted by the Rev. George P. Hays. After the introductory exercises Dr. Allison, of the *Presbyterian Banner*, delivered a highly interesting and profitable discourse on "Religious Literature." He was followed by Rev. F. A. Noble, who spoke on "Our Indebtedness as a Nation to Christianity," in his usual fervent and eloquent manner. "Religious Education of Children" was the subject of the next discourse, which was delivered by the Rev. S. P. Scovel, of the First Presbyterian Church. The last address of the afternoon was delivered by Rev. Richard Lee, who gave interesting reminiscences of the early days of the church and Rev. Robert Dunlap.

In the evening the first discourse was made by Rev. R. C. Critchlow, who gave a highly interesting history of the Second Presbyterian Church during the thirty-three years of its existence, transfers the books, records, &c., of the Society to the Union Woman's Suffrage Society. After an excited discussion a vote was reached, and all present, except Mr. and Mrs. Black well, voted for Mr. Pillsbury's substitute, and the meeting adjourned subject to the call of the Union Woman's Suffrage Association, of which Theodore Tilton is President.

REV. CHARLES B. SMYTHE

Preached his last sermon at the Eleventh street church. There was a large congregation present. Mr. Smythe only alluded to the matter to say that he felt satisfied with his own course, and would be pleased if those who had caused his retirement from the charge would have no reason to deplore their own conduct, after a dispassionate and prayerful review of their course. Mr. Smythe will take charge of an up town church.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

Burning of the Steamer War Eagle—One Man and a Boy Drowned—The Fire Communicates with the Mississippi and St. Paul Depot and Elevator Building, which are also Destroyed.

LACROSSE, WISCONSIN, May 15.—At half-past twelve this morning, a barrel of kerosene oil was leaking on board the steamer War Eagle, and a man was trying to stop the leakage, when a boy passed along with a lantern. As he got opposite the kerosene the bottom of his lamp fell out and set fire to the kerosene, and the steamer was soon enveloped in flames, which communicated to the Mississippi and St. Paul depot and elevator buildings, which were also consumed. In consequence of a report that there was eight barrels of powder in the hold of the steamer, it was impossible to get men to work to extinguish the fire. The boat was full of passengers, who made their escape from the hurricane deck by jumping into the river. As far as learned only two were drowned—a negro employed on the boat, and a lad, of Lacrase, whose name is not reported. Everything on the boat was burned, all the freight in the depot was consumed. Not a single thing was saved. The damage is very heavy, but cannot be estimated.

REYNOLDSVILLE, PA.

A Beautiful Location—Minerals in Jefferson and Clarion Counties—Limestone, and Fire Clay Abundant—A Railroad Needed.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

REYNOLDSVILLE, PA., 9, 1870.

Having heard various reports in regard to Reynoldsville, and its immense mineral resources, I resolved to go and see for myself. I assure you I was most pleasantly disappointed. In the first place, you may travel many miles in this or any other State, and you will scarcely find one place in a hundred so well or handsomely situated. You find the village laid out in the most judicious, and underlaid with bituminous coal of the best quality. Iron ore and limestone are also found in abundance. The surface is well adapted to agricultural purposes, and many fruits appear to be grown in great quantities. The first vein of coal now open, I found on Sandy Lick creek, on the land of Samuel Thompson, noted for his meekness, and Matthew Love, who was very active in the service of his Master, and a number of others whose names I have not at present recollected. The church, although located in a remote part of the city, took an active part in the incipient stages of the temperance reform cause and kingdom. There is an institution now in this city, the church, the pride of it; an institution that many are glad by its direct influence on this side of the world. India, Japan, China, South America, and the poor downtrodden Africans in other parts of our own land, reason to bless the Board of Foreign Missions of our Presbyterian Church for the institution that Board was started by you. It is your child. This cause therefore commends itself to your special care. Permit me to remind you that the Society is now $50,000 in debt, and that we are in the midst of the Centennial year, and necessity of handing over this beloved child of ours to the care of the next. But it is here about some here this day, in remembrance of what God has done for them, that will rise up and call you blessed. The sermon was preached Thursday, and say "this child that was born with us shall be ours." Let us do, and expend that each member of the church would try and do more to advance the cause of Christ.

At the close of the address, Rev. P. C. Critchlow led in prayer, and after a hymn was sung the congregation was dismissed with the benediction, which was pronounced by the Rev. Joseph H. Trawell.

AFTERNOON AND EVENING SERVICES.

The morning services were conducted by the Rev. John Davis, who opened the exercises by calling upon Rev. E. P. Crane to invoke a blessing. After the invocation, the 100th hymn was announced, and the whole congregation united in singing.

Rev. I. C. Pershing, D. D., then read a portion of Scripture, after which he offered a solemn and impressive prayer.

The congregation now united in singing the hymn "Glorious things of thee are spoken," when Rev. J. W. Blythe, formerly a pastor of this church, delivered an address on some reminiscences of his ministry in Pittsburgh, of which we subjoin a brief extract.

ADDRESS OF A FORMER PASTOR.

The reverend gentleman said that when he left here he attended this anniversary meeting, he did not expect to be called upon to make an address, but had intended to participate in other exercises during the week. He said that the appointment of his pastorate in this church had ever been very pleasing to him. He said, it is true I was once the pastor of the Second Church of Pittsburgh, and of this church, and as I look over the congregation here, I can see but few persons who were members of the church at that time, and now, like myself, have heads blossoming for the grave. Churches maintain their identity while the members of churches pass away. When I was pastor of the Second Church of Pittsburgh we were in a very obscure part of the city. The church was known every where as the "

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, MAY 16, 1870.

THE Republican County Executive Committee held a meeting on Saturday, and resolved upon holding two conventions—one to nominate a Congressional and Legislative ticket, and one for the nomination of county officers. The primary elections are to be held on Saturday, the 27th of August, and the conventions will assemble on the Tuesday following—August 30th. This is nearly two months later than these conventions have ordinarily been called.

LATE advices at London from Hong Kong report a great battle recently fought between the rebels and the Imperialists in China. This statement first published in this country a few days ago, was, no doubt, a surprise to some readers and a puzzle to others. From the terms of the statement, the rebels referred to would naturally be understood to be the followers of TIEN-TEH, about whom we used to read so much under the name of Taepings, and most people have, for some time, been under the impression that that rebellion was ended six or seven years since, by the capture of Nankin and the executions of its most conspicious leaders; the fact seems to be that rebellions, like other things, move leisurely in China. At the time specified the Taeping revolt virtually came to an end, and the anti-imperialist movement ceased to be known by its familiar name. The parts of the Empire nearest the capital were restored to a condition of peace. But the more remote regions were less fortunate, and have never ceased to be disturbed by agitations, which for anything known to outsiders, are offshoots of the Taeping rebellion. Some years ago, an article evidently by a competent hand, appeared in the London *Daily News*, in which it was shown from the annals of the Empire that the average period in which a Chinese rebellion runs its course is thirty years. As the Taeping rebellion, if we rightly rememember, broke out in 1850, we may expect to hear of battles between rebels and Imperialists for some time to come.

A GOOD many years ago Paris ceased to be France, but the change from the old time has not often been more strikingly exemplified than in the election of the 8th instant. Without counting the votes of the army, the navy or of Algiers, the Government was sustained by a majority of more than five millions. Paris gave a majority of forty-four thousand and ninety-one votes in the negative, but in all the other large cities, except Toulouse and Marseilles, the affirmative vote was greatly in excess. With respect to Paris and the cities generally, there can be no doubt that the rich and educated classes almost universally voted in accordance with the wishes of the Emperor. It is known that two-thirds of the French bishops and priests present in Rome asked for permission at the French Embassy to vote on the plebiscite. The request was refused, as, under the circumstances, their votes would not be legal. These votes would have been all affirmative, and the influence of the church was decidedly exerted in the same direction. Hence the Empress, to be sure, encountered no difficulty in having masses said in the churches of Paris, and perhaps elsewhere, for the success of the election. Many persons in this country will be interested to know the attitude of M. EDOUARD LABOULAYE towards the great appeal to the people. Every one nearly must remember him as the author of *Paris in America*, as the zealous friend of the North during the war, and also as an avowed admirer of American institutions and an enthusiastic student of American history. Though he has never visited this country, perhaps few persons either in Europe or America could pass a more satisfactory examination on its geography. M. GAILLARDET, in a letter dated April 29th, to the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, says, "M. LABOULAYE writes to one of his friends that he will vote yes, because he is of the opinion of the wise DAUNOU, who said: the best constitution is the one we have, if we use it; because, though in theory the Emperor can put everything in doubt, that is not possible in fact, as his constituent power is derived only from opinion; finally *because to the refusal to vote and to a negative vote a revolutionary significance has been attached.*" These reasons, we doubt not, prompted great multitudes of Frenchmen as patriotic and enlightened as LABOULAYE to cast their votes to confirm the dynasty of LOUIS NAPOLEON. The same correspondent writing before the election says:

"The division which exists among the Irreconcilables merely as to the course to take in regard to the plebiscite, is an eloquent indication of the confusion of ideas and principles to which that party is given up. Some of them declare for a negative vote, others for a vote with blank paper, these for a vote with the word Republic, those for a vote with the word of CAMBRONNE to the English at Waterloo, while others are in favor of abstaining from voting altogether."

HUGO'S *Les Miserables* has been so generally read, we may assume that most readers remember the word, the Rabelaisian word, hurled by CAMBRONNE at the English who summoned him to surrender at Waterloo. Let the ignorant inquire, to the increase of their useful, if not ornamental knowledge.

NORTH PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Some of the opponents of the bill now pending in the lower House of Congress have endeavored to raise a hue and cry against the measure on the ground that it creates a gigantic monopoly. Nothing could be further from the fact. The Northern Pacific Railroad was chartered in 1864, and no additional corporate privileges or grants of land are now asked for the main line, except the power to mortgage the lands previously granted, and a supplementary grant in compensation for what in the meantime has been lost to the company by Government sales and actual settlement. The bill also proposes a separate grant to the branch leading from Puget Sound to Portland. No subsidy or other Government assistance has been proposed or is asked for by the company.

We are at a loss to understand the cause of the opposition in and out of Congress to this fair and reasonable measure. The country demands the road, and the very prospect of its being built has enabled the government to put on the market some of the lands which it will traverse, which would otherwise have been unsaleable for many years to come. The land grant to the company was not in the nature of a gratuity to a corporation; it was a government subscription to the greatest national enterprise ever projected in this country. Do the opponents of the bill desire to refuse to the company the right to raise money by mortgage of their franchises and property to aid in the construction of the road? Do they mean that a portion of the road shall be built through an uninhabited region without any grant of land at all?

We have heretofore spoken in such terms of commendation as it deserved, of this great enterprise, which is to open to settlement the fine country lying between Lake Superior and Puget Sound. We have referred to the vast national interest as respects Eastern and European commerce which are involved in its speedy construction, the great advantages of the route, and the favorable conditions under which the work has been begun and is now going forward.

Our great strength in the future is in our Western territories. Fifty years ago we held them with a feeble grasp. The influence of Government was scarcely felt by the few straggling settlers beyond the Mississippi. Even now the future wheat garden of America is an isolated and inaccessible region of virgin soil and primitive forest. Artificial means of communication with the States, which the North Pacific Railroad is about to supply, are needed to open it to settlement and cultivation. Great lakes and mighty rivers are the gifts of Providence to the American people; mechanical philosophy and American enterprise are supplying their complement railroads. In our country the railroad is the great instrument of territorial development. It is a political machine—the handmaid of government. It opens the way, and villages and cities spring up on its line. Population presses forward and spreads wide. Agriculture claims the prairie as its own, and the smiling farm replaces the sombre forest.

Pennsylvania is largely and directly interested in the immediate construction of the North Pacific Road. Through our admirable but long neglected harbor of Erie, we have direct water communication over the great lakes to Duluth at the eastern terminus of the road. We hope that no member of Congress from Pennsylvania will be found raising obstacles in the way of an enterprise, national in character, and intimately connected with the development of American commerce and civilization.

The time may come when it will be necessary to put the railroad as a channel of commerce and intercommunication under more immediate Government control. That time is not yet. We want railroads, and especially western railroads. Individual enterprise alone can supply them. Let the Government give it all due encouragement and assistance.

PILGRIM MEMORIAL CONVENTION.

A week seldom passes in which a convention of more or less importance is not held in one or another of the great centers of influence. These meetings have become so marked a feature of the times that they have got to be common-place, and fail to attract attention beyond the circles which happen to be interested in their objects. Quite likely many of our readers have never heard of the Pilgrim Memorial Convention, or Memorial Pilgrim Convention, as we are uncertain which is the proper arrangement of the words of its title.

Few readers, however, will fail to form from the name a conjecture as to its object. Happily every schoolboy and schoolgirl, almost every little child in the country, knows who were the Pilgrim fathers, and how they came to this country in a ship which was called the May Flower, and how they landed on a rock called Plymouth, and how the rock has been quite carried away in memorial specimens.

A short time ago the convention named above met in Chicago. It consisted of delegates from the New England States and from most of the States which lie north of the Ohio River. Among the delegates were several distinguished men, and the proceedings of the assembly were characterized by dignity and propriety. In a religious newspaper published in Philadelphia, we find a brief account of the acts of the Convention—and we now refer to the subject merely for the purpose of noticing the curiosities of the narrative. The opening address was delivered, we are told, by the Rev. Dr. BACON, of New Haven. This appears to have been a very remarkable performance: and the terms in which this newspaper correspondent mentions it are certainly well adapted to pique the curiosity of readers. As everybody knows, Dr. BACON is generally considered as not only one of the ablest men in the country, but also as one of the most original thinkers. And yet this letter-writer says:

"We liked this address when we first read it at our father's fireside, on a winter night, nearly forty years ago. We thought it excellent then, and we havn't changed our opinion. We continued to like it every time we read it in our school books, and respect for our Puritan ancestors, who, for aught we know, were on the May-flower, will prompt us to like it to our life's end. As this address is familiar to all your readers, no quotations from it are necessary."

This is surely very strange language in which to characterize a fresh discourse by one of our eminent writers. But there are other passages in the letter that lead us to suspect that the state of mind in which the reporter listened to Dr. BACON'S oration was not what it ought to have been on such an occasion.

The Convention unanimously adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the triumph of the ideas and principles of the fathers in the late civil conflict, emancipating 4,000,000 of blacks, and giving nearly equally important enfranchisement to 4,000,000 of whites, imposes a vast responsibility, and offers a grand opportunity for the dissemination of the religion of the Pilgrims; and in this memorial year of their landing on these shores we pledge ourselves to renewed effort to preach the gospel and plant Congregational institutions in the south.

BY way of comment on this noble act, our letter-writer proceeds, without asserting to insinuate that these Puritans or their immediate descendants, who inherited their ideas and principles, were slaveholders, who bought and sold men, women and children! Not satisfied with this damaging intimation, he suggests against those same saintly people a charge of the most disgusting and atrocious character. In order to save his own reputation, clearly to shirk responsibility, he advises his reader, by consulting history, to ascertain the number of slaves in New England when abolition became a certainty and the number of free blacks that remained on her soil after it was effected. And he supposes that whoever makes these researches must be led "to wonder whether, in the interval, an unusual mortality prevailed among the negroes, or whether large numbers of them were sold to the South." In the presence of this imputation, this correspondent's reference to the statistics of the manufacture, consumption and exportation of New England rum, in the same ships with missionaries, is almost an example of bathos. But the tenor and spirit of the entire letter reveal a deplorable absence of the proper pilgrim sentiment in its author. His attempt to revive the memory of things which ought to be forgotten is certainly injudicious, while to take advantage of so blessed an occasion to say disagreeable things was in very bad taste. Either this writer's pretense of a Pilgrim ancestry is a mere figment of his own imagination, or he is one of that New England party, now becoming numerous, who think that too much is made of Pilgrim memories, and who prefer truth to Plymouth.

MRS. VREELAND, the lady who "spoke out" in Court, during the summing up of the Mc-Farland trial, determined still to have her "say," appears in a card in the New York papers, contradicting some of the statements of the reporters of that notable occasion. She is decidedly personal in her allusions to this novel *rencontre*, and says:

"Perhaps my feelings got the better of my prudence when the man with the wig of a blonde spoke in such an outrageous way regarding woman, distorting plain and common facts into hideous slander. I forgot that the fact that such men do not wish to hear the beautiful and touching emanations of pure loving and humanly heart toward another when in perplexity and affliction. I really forgot, if wounding in a room crowded, with few exceptions, not with 'free lovers,' but 'free ladies,' who advocate publicly and loudly that man was created for the use of God, woman for the use of man. This is going back to the age of barbarism to try to prove woman has got no brain or soul. I cannot pinch an outrage unnoticed. Judge Ian McCloskey should have the feelings of a man and never leave the prints of his muscular impression on a woman. I hope the Chief Executive of this great nation will notice of this. It was forcibly ejected from the court room by the above named so-called officer, who must be a sneak not fit to meet either man or woman. Such brutality and brutality must therefore be between counsel and officers of the Court."

THE "bulls" and "bears" of Wall street had another lusty encounter on Thursday last, and the Stock Exchange experienced a degree of excitement not felt since the great "bear" victory of September last. For some time past the "bulls" have been gradually recuperating, and had gained such strength and ascendancy as to be utterly regardless of the bugbear of depreciating all kinds of securities: so much so that the high road to fortune seemed to consist in buying anything on the stock list. On Thursday last, however, a change came o'er the spirit of the dream," and the innocent but infatuated outsiders who had credulously listened to the *coleur de rose* statements of more experienced operators were made to feel the mutability of human affairs, and to experience the peculiar vicisitudes of Wall street, by a sudden decline in prices. But this is only the repetition of an oft-told tale; when the smoke of the recent battle has cleared away, more recruits will be furnished and a fresh campaign opened.

GENERAL JORDAN was banquetted the other night at Delmonico's, in New York, by the prominent and wealthy friends of Cuba, who were present in force on that convivial occasion. Gen. Jordan, in response to a compliment from Senor Aldama, made a speech in which, after eulogising the patriotism, valor and persistency of the Cuban patriots, he said:

"The misfortune was that the Spaniards were fighting the Cuban patriots with arms purchased in New York. All the Cubans asked was to be allowed the same privilege enjoyed by the Spaniards of procuring arms in the United States. It was his intention to use all efforts to procure the repeal of the Neutrality law. A law which allowed the Spaniards to maintain their tyrannical rule in Cuba by means of weapons purchased in the United States was simply infamous. The great want of the Cubans was arms. Wherever they captured a gun there are five men to take it up. It was necessary that the people of Cuba were at heart and soul in the revolution was utterly false. He had come back to try and procure arms for the patriots, and because he was discouraged in the cause. He intended to return to Cuba and participated no doubt, of the ultimate triumph of the Cuban patriots.

RIEL'S organ, the *New Nation*, declares that Col. Rankin was expelled from the Red river territory because he talked of Cuba and offered the aid of auxiliaries from the United States. It would appear from this that the Fenian movement has not the sympathy of the Red river rebels, or as a contemporary expresses it, of Riel, though a bold and bad man in certain way, is resolved not to run the risk of being "too bold." Manitoba being thus tabooed to Fenian incursions, they will have to look in another direction for a point of attack on the New Dominion.

THE recent disaster in the tunnel at St. Anthony's Falls has seriously affected the prosperity of Minneapolis, which depends almost entirely on the water power derived from the falls.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

MAY SHOWN A COLD.

O certainly, no month this is but May!
Sweet earth and sky, sweet birds of happy song,
To make thee happy now, and thou art strong,
And many a tear thy love shall wipe away
And make the dark night sweeter than the day,
Straighten the crooked paths and right the wrong,
And tangle-tides so that it tarry long.
Go cry aloud the hope the heavens do say!

Nay, what is this? and wherefore lingerest thou?
Why sayest thou the sky is hard as stone?
Why sayest thou the thrushes soft and moan?
Why sayest thou the East tears bloom and bough?
Why seem the sons of man so helpless now?
Thy love is gone, poor wretch, thou art alone?
—*William Morris in May Atlantic.*

The weather telegraphs of Europe now predict the condition of the weather from England to Sicily for many hours beforehand, with perfect regularity. The losses thus averted may be calculated at a high figure. The Paris and London papers publish the telegrams as carefully as they do fluctuations on 'Change.

A merchant of Portland has in his possession a pair of old-fashioned smoking tongs, formerly the property of Sir William Pepperell. The tongs were made for handling coals, and with a point for clearing out the pipe, a thumb-piece, for pressing down the tobacco, and a perforated cap to improve the draft—the whole machine being in perfect order and fit for service.

The great mare Lady Thorne has been sold by Welsh & McMann to Smith, Gould & Martin, the well known brokers in Wall street, for $30,000. It is understood that Fisk, or the gallant Ninth Regiment N. Y. N. G., is part owner.

Gen. Pratt, the "Great American Traveler," says that "after thirty years' experience, enough to put down a million ordinary men forever, he has come to the conclusion that American politics is hell's grist mill to grind up devils in." Though this be madness, yet there is method in it.

"Is my face dirty?" asked a young lady from the backwoods, while seated with her aunt at the dinner table on a steamboat running from Cairo to New Orleans. "Dirty? No. Why did you ask?" "Because that insulting waiter insists upon putting a towel beside my plate. I've thrown three under the table, and yet every time he comes around he puts another one before me."

A married man eloped from Council Bluffs with a disreputable woman, and went to New Orleans, where the woman bewitched another man, who shot the first one. There is a presumption of insanity.

There are thirty thousand volumes in the public libraries of Minnesota.

A stone has been found in Jefferson county, Iowa, in immense quantities which has the appearance of being genuine old-fashioned granite. It will stand heat and cold, and is susceptible of being beautifully polished.

An eloping couple on Long Island were pursued and captured by the girl's mother last week. She pummeled the young man soundly and carried home her daughter.

The French doctors have classified a new insanity—"Zoanthropes"—or those married people whose love becomes changed into hate by jealousy or general repugnance, and cannot get on.

At St. Malo, France, a superstition has existed for a hundred years that deaths only occurred during the fall of the tide. The French Academy gravely sent a committee to investigate the fact, when the parish register was found to reveal as many deaths during the flow or the ebb of the tide.

PERSONAL.

The late John C. Baldwin, of Orange, N. J., gave away during the past fourteen years of his life $670,000 to various colleges, asylums and benevolent institutions.

The subscription for a monument to Stephen A. Douglas at Chicago has proved a failure, and the proposed site is to be sold to realize funds to erect one on the University grounds.

The late Captain E. P. Williams, of the Oneida, was the commander of the only detachment which landed of the force ordered to make a naval attack on Fort Sumter.

Vanderbilt is said to be distributing his property to his heirs. After the manner of John Jacob Astor, he has lately transferred $5,000,000 to one of his children for the nominal consideration of one dollar.

Lucretia Mott and Elizabeth Cady Stanton, in retiring from public life say: "We decline all offers for the future, and the younger hands and brave hearts shall consummate the work that in hope and faith we so long ago began. The strongest mark of respect and affection which our friends can give is to leave us free to pursue our individual work without the honors or trammels of official position in future organizations."

The full accounts from Berlin of the final defeat of Lopez, confirm previous intimations that the final rout was a brutal massacre. Lopez was first shot, and while helpless was run through by a lancer, who has been promoted to be Colonel for his pains. The bodies of Lopez and his sons were to have been left without decent burial by the Brazilians, but Madame Lynch and her surviving children insisted on digging suitable graves for them, though the only implements they had were the lids of cigar boxes.

Pere Hyacinthe has been remarkably quiet since his return to Europe. We now learn, however, that he is paying a visit to Dr Dollinger, the distinguished German opponent of the doctrine of papal infallibility. The latest rumor concerning the Pere is that he will marry and take charge of a Lutheran church.

Rev. S. W. Fisher, D.D., formerly President of Hamilton College, and now pastor of Westminster Church in Utica, was stricken with apoplexy Wednesday night, and now lies unconscious. His recovery is hoped for.

The family of Smith will be pleased to learn that they figure in a new play called "Nearer and Dearer," at the Charing Cross Theatre, London. The piece is from a short story, and relates how a baronet, for a bet, asked the Miss Smith at a boarding school; how the chances came really belonged to a school girl who was objecting her brother from India; how the baronet took advantage of the mistake to indulge in extra fraternal embraces; how the real brother arrived and confronted the pseudo relative, and how love and marriage resulted.

An Irish dreamer, named Miss Creery, was recently caught hiding in a bush, near the Tuileries. She replied to the question of the guard that she was tenderly attached to Napoleon, and desired to perpetuate a family of "predestined children." The guard removed her to a lunatic asylum.

AN important decision was lately given by Judge Brady, of the New York State Supreme Court. The cashier of the State National Bank of Boston certified a check for Fitt Cooke for $125,000. Subsequently the bank discovered that the drawer had not sufficient deposites to pay the check and contested its liability for the payment. On Thursday Judge Brady decided that the act of the agent is the act of the principal, that the cashier of the bank is virtually the bank, and that consequently the latter is responsible for the certification of the former. Judge brady further argued "that the certification of checks for another on several occasions by the cashier warrants the conclusion in the absence of specific notice to the contrary it was a practice of the defendants binding upon them in its results, between and third parties who are innocent holders for value."

THE Indian chiefs who from time to time have come to Washington concerning the affairs of various tribes, have in many instances become permanent residents of that city. There is even an "Indian boarding house." A correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* describes these "Big Indians," and seems to be very unfavorably impressed by their appearance. He especially disparages their constant tendency toward whisky and smoking—foibles supposed to be exceptionally rare among the Chicagoese.

A NEW mode of obtaining money by "false pretenses" has been adopted by one John O'Neal, who kept a liquor store in Keokuk, Iowa. He has been reading the advertisements that describe missing persons, inquiries of anxious friends, etc., and replied to them. In his replies he represented himself as the missing individual, and stated that he was sick and needed money. He has been successful in a number of instances in obtaining funds in this way from people in Boston.

WE have a story from Peru that the United States Consul at Tumbez has got himself into jail by slapping the face of a Postmaster. Of course Consuls are not to be handcuffed and tatered by little indignities of that sort, and we are glad that Rear Admiral Turner has taken the matter up; still Postmasters have rights which even Consuls are bound to respect. As soon as the Peruvian authorities have discharged Mr. Weir from durance and apologized for the arrest, we suggest that Mr. Weir should apologize for the slap and then be discharged from his Consulship.

THE Empress Eugenie has presented a marble statue of Columbus to Colombia. It was taken from France to Colon in the steamer Imperatrice Eugenie, and, on the 30th of last month, was formally presented to President Correoso by Captain Serre, who had been specially commissioned by the Empress to make the presentation. The statue is to be set up in Colon, but the constituent procrastination of the inhabitants and authorities of that city renders it impossible to say at present when or in what precise locality the solemnity of "unveiling" will be celebrated.

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WINE,
WHISKY,
GIN,
Of known Purity. Softened by age for medicinal use, at
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FIXTURES, OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, FOR GAS OR OIL.
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Plumbers and Gas Fitters,
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Orders for PLUMBING and GAS FITTING promptly attended to.

AMERICAN COMMERCE.

Interesting Letter from Vice Admiral D. D. Porter, United States Navy, on the Revival of our Navigation and Commercial Interests.

General James S. Negley, our Representative in Congress, has received the following letter from Vice Admiral Porter, which will be read with interest:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, May 12, 1870.

DEAR SIR: I have read the report of your remarks on the floor of the House of Representatives, in relation to the bill under consideration, to revive the navigation and commercial interests of the United States.

I commend with all my heart the axiom that you have quoted, that "whosoever commands the sea, commands the riches of the world, and, consequently, the world itself."

This truth is exemplified in the power of England, which nation has the greatest commercial marine in the world; a marine which is covered and protected at all points by a naval force superior to that of any other two nations combined.

Before our march was arrested by the rebellion, we were in a fair way to outstrip Britannia in the commerce of the ocean. The sails of our ships whitened every sea, and there was no field of enterprise into which the energy of our indomitable seamen did not penetrate.

That day is over; it is seldom that one now meets with an American ship abroad. Visit our docks where once hundreds of splendid ships were resting on the stocks, ready for launching, and you cannot fail to be struck with the small number of vessels that are now being constructed.

Our ocean commerce has been transferred to foreign bottoms, and in New York, our great emporium, which is by its natural position destined to be the center of trade, we see only English, French and German flags floating over the splendid steamers that daily leave the port.

We have brought our country back to a fair condition after the terrible disorder into which it was thrown, and this in the face of difficulties which to many seemed insurmountable. Why, then, can we not restore our commerce not only to its ancient standard, but place it in advance of our great commercial rival that is now fattening on the resources of this country, which should be used for our own greatness?

You have studied this matter so thoroughly, have so fully described the present condition of our commerce, and have so plainly pointed out the way to remedy the evil, that I can only say, "God speed."

If you can gain others to your side sufficient to pass the bill to place our ship-building interests on a footing with those of Great Britain, you will confer a benefit on this country that will entitle you to the everlasting gratitude of every American.

Your remarks relative to the number of steamers running from our ports to Europe are very pertinent to the subject before us. It is not only the trade these vessels monopolize to which we object, but also the danger they may bring to us in the event of a war.

Were we able to compete with Europeans, and build ship for ship with them, there could be no objection to their entering into the race for the great prize that awaits the most enterprising nation, for I know from the experience of the past that we should soon distance our transatlantic rivals.

But a few years ago we were outstripping the only real competitors we had—the English—and were carrying nearly all the most important freight and passengers; but the rebellion, owing to the restrictions placed upon our commerce and the decadence of our shipbuilding, we have stood idly by like a blown horse, and witnessed a race in which every American feels we should not only be participants, but victors.

It is a most mortifying sight to our countrymen not to see the stars and stripes hoisted on a single European steamer, and their chagrin is all the more intense when they feel that it is but a little legislation to put our commerce on its legs once more.

One striking feature in the legislation of the United States has hitherto been to protect its shipping interests to such an extent that we could depend not only upon any number of seamen in case of war, but could withdraw them from England.

Our seamen now, as well as our ships, are becoming the property of Great Britain, and in few years they will be losing their nationality, for the navigation laws of England are so protecting and fostering to seamen that the best of ours are deserting their flag, under which there is scarcely any employment to be found.

I have heard persons say that it is not necessary for Congress to interfere in this matter, that the energy of our people would enable them to work out their own salvation, while they saw a prospect of Congress helping them, they would hold back until the help came.

You might as well put a man in irons and tell him to run, or tie his hands and bid him swim.

It is an utter absurdity to suspect that a commerce crushed out as ours has been can be resuscitated without Congressional aid, any more than a sick man can be raised from his couch without the aid of medicine and nursing.

There must be substantial aid and encouragement from our Government, or the light of our commerce will flicker and go out altogether.

I have heard Western men, who live far from seaports, say: "What does it matter to us whether our commodities are carried in foreign or home bottoms, as long as they do go?" They would find out the difference if a war should spring up between France and England—by no means improbable contingency—and the merchant vessels of both these nations should, for a time, disappear from the ocean.

What would then be our condition with no vessels of our own? We should have to call in the aid of Germans, Italians, Portuguese and Spaniards to enable us to get our commodities to market.

At the very time when we should be in a condition to take advantage of our commercial rivals, we should be again in the condition of a blown horse, witnessing the success of inferior racers with no power to help it.

You have expended great labor in your examination of this question, and a more complete history of our commercial condition could not be written. Your statistics are remarkably accurate, and will afford every one the means of satisfying himself of the present state of that commerce which should be the foremost in the world.

We have more resources than any other nation on earth. As a people, we have greater energy, shrewdness, and adaptability of character than any other. Our agricultural products exceed all that is to be found elsewhere. Cotton is still king, notwithstanding his temporary dethronement, our cereals are sent at times in large quantities to feed the nations of Europe, and yet, with all this great wealth, we can never be a power in the estimation of the world until our commerce whitens the ocean as of yore.

Why can't we, and why don't we, build our own ships to carry our great products across the ocean?

Why should we permit others to do it for us, who are scarce our equals in anything?

Look at the great iron workings of our country, and see how they have languished for want of something to do. We have facilities for building iron and wooden ships known to no other country, and the best timber, coal and iron in the world. Let all these things count for nothing, as we can not build a ship on anything like equal terms with the British, and until the onerous duties are reduced our shipbuilders will be idle.

Here is a nation paying off its debt at the rate of $100,000,000 a year, and while policy says reduce the taxes, no one seems to see that the best way to do it is to resuscitate our commerce. We could carry cheaper than any one else, and thus European commodities would come to us cheaper.

Fifty million dollars are taken from among us every year by these foreign ships; how much better, then, would it be for Congress to take off the $30,000,000 of duty on articles used in ship-building, save the extra ten millions to the country, and behold our commerce extending into every sea.

I am quite satisfied the country will pay off its national debt in a few years, but why shall we, of the present generation, strive to do it at the expense of all our best interests, and why not add enough to clear off entirely an obligation incurred for the benefit of millions yet unborn? Let those who are to enter into the rich inheritance we shall leave behind us take their part in shouldering the debt, since we, of this generation, have freely shed our blood for their happiness and prosperity.

The coming generation will see the justice of this policy. We shall transmit to them no worn out soil, no poverty-stricken country, but yet if we pay our present sacrificial course, they will naturally ask, "What kind of statesmanship was it that transferred all this wealth without the ships to transport it?" Our present position is like that of a blooded courser ready and anxious to start on the race, but weighed down by a load that paralyzes his limbs and dims the brightness of his spirit.

Let half the members of Congress be animated by your spirit, and you will see the career again bounding along with renewed vigor.

I think our people only want the chance to be even with England once more, and would be willing to *lose* a little in the endeavor to catch up.

We can never hope to see a settlement of the Alabama claims and have our ruined merchants paid for their losses, but we can take our satisfaction in driving British commerce from the ocean in a more legitimate and honorable manner than she drove ours.

The power of a nation is measured by its commercial importance and its naval aggressive force.

This may be seen in the case of England, that little iron bound island that controls so nearly all the world. What nation is there that would have England's small army

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, May 14, 1870.

The closing day of the week was characterized by great activity in the local money market. A large business was done in discounting, and the demand for money seemed above the average. Rates do not appear to have increased from this activity, and borrowers are well supplied.

—The following statement exhibits the business of the Pittsburgh Clearing House for the week ending Saturday, May 14, 1870:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
May 9	$ 3,020 57	$ 89,015 33
May 10	534,488 09	77,376 01
May 11	559,738 59	101,178 07
May 12	591,119 18	99,671 08
May 13	619,165 03	115,577 76
May 14	597,367 08	95,673 77
Total	$3,489,468 54	$538,392 72

—The bond market remains steady, with a fair settlement business. The various rumors as to the intentions of the Congressional financial committees have checked the strong upward tendency apparent earlier in the week; and the feeling of caution will perhaps continue until something more decisive is known as to the measures on funding and currency actually to be reported. The best information leads to the conclusion that whatever measure be proposed, nothing is likely to be finally adopted, which would materially vary the financial situation from the present position. The lower premium on gold materially weakens all securities held at the same time on the home and European markets, which may account for a slight reaction in Central Pacific, the price of which has been 93@93¾.

United States Sixes, 1881, cpn	116¼@116¾
United States 5-20s, 1862, cpn	113¼@113¾
United States 5-20s, 1864	111¾@111¾
United States 5-20s, 1865, cpn	111¾@111¾
United States 5-20s, 1867, cpn	111¾@111¾
United States 5-20s, 1867, cpn	114¼@114¾
United States 5-20s, 1868, cpn	114¼@114¾
United States 10-40s, cpn	108 @108¼
United States Currency Sixes	111¾@112¼

—The gold market remains weak at 114¾@114⅞, under the credit given to the reports that the Committee on Banking and Currency favor reporting the Currency Bill in the form in which it was recommended. Our information this afternoon, affords a strong presumption against such a course being adopted, and warrants the belief that the bill will be reported in that form, there is not the slightest chance for its adoption. This and sensational reports respecting the Funding Bill have been entirely for the purpose of breaking down the markets.

—Stocks show an improvement of ¼@¾ per cent, on our last quotations. New York Central touched 100¾. Lake Shore 99, Northwestern 80¾, Ohio and Mississippi 37¼@37⅜, and Reading 104½.

Quotations for stocks at 4:30 P. M. received at our office by the wires of the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company:

American gold	114⅝@⅞
Erie	23¾@¾
Lake Shore	99⅞@⅞
New York Central and Harlem	100¼@101
Northwestern	80¼@80⅝
Northwestern preferred	90¼@90¾
Ohio and Mississippi	37⅛@37⅜
Pacific Mail	93¾@⅞
Pittsburgh	106 @107
Rock Island	121½@⅝
Reading	104 @⅛
Virginia 6's	97½@⅝
St. Paul preferred	81¾@82
Wabash and W	30 @30¼
Western Union	83¼@83¾
New York Central and Hudson scrip	96¼@⅝

—The New York *Herald* says of the drop in Ohio and Mississippi stock on Thursday and Friday, was the effort of a "constitutional" "bear" to get stock against which "calls" which had been previously sold, a serious quarrel took place between two rival pools in the stock, who, in fear on the one side and bravado on the other, began to sell until the market became so weak that they were compelled to toss all they had upon the street. The larger pool commenced buying back on Thursday evening, but the smaller pool are wholly out of the stock, as they now freely admit. The report being denied that the Baltimore and Ohio Company intended leasing the Ohio and Mississippi the clique assert that the latter road earned nearly $60,000 more last month as compared with the corresponding period of 1869, and that upon this foundation they put the stock up to its recent high figures. Moreover, they claim that the sincerity of their operations is reflected in the fact that despite the Thursday sales on Thursday equivalent to nearly the capital stock of the company, the price fell only about four per cent., and that, too, after it had gone up about thirteen per cent. They further anticipate that with a proportionate improvement in the earnings of the road they will be able to pay a dividend on the common stock. Such are the arguments of the operators who have engineered the remarkable movement in this stock.

—The Adams Express Company announce a quarterly dividend of *two* per cent., payable on and after June 1st. The transfer books close May 25th, and reopen June 2d.

The following shows the comparative earnings of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad during the month of April:

1870	$270,983 72
1869	214,799 52
Increase	$56,184 20

The increase from January 1o April 30th was $106,705 23.

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (a polio Building), dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } SATURDAY EVENING, May 14, 1870. }

BUSINESS—The market during the week was moderately active, all things considered, a fair business was transacted. The weather continues very pleasant. In regard to prices we have no particular change to notice. They continue without any particular change. Flour —We can report a firm market, with a fair jobbing demand. During the past week several hundred barrels have been ordered from the East for the Pearl and City Mills. This speaks well for the parties interested. It is somewhat singular, but nevertheless true, that prices, relatively speaking, are lower in Pittsburgh than any other market. Groceries—the market was steady but not very active, generally speaking, trade on Saturday being restricted. Prices, however, have undergone no change. Bacon and provisions—the market showed signs of weakness. The indications are that prices have reached the top. The stock on the market, although not large, is evidently sufficient to meet the current wants of the trade. Butter—the market continues dull, the supply being largely in excess of the demand; prices weak and difficult to quote correctly; it can be obtained for most any price. The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—The market was steady with a fair demand. The receipts since our last were only 82 bbls. We are reported small sales at $4@5 for choice lots.

ASHES—We have nothing new to note at this time. The demand was fair and sales were to a moderate extent. Soda ash, common, 4c; refined 5½c; potash 7¾@7¾c; pearls 9¾@9¾c ₱ lb.

APPLE BUTTER—The market remains dull, being almost unsaleable; choice is held at 9@9 60c ₱ gal.

BROOMS—The market was not as active one; we only reported sales in store: fancy $5 50; No. 1 at $4 75; No. 2 at $4 00; No. 3 at $3 50; common at $2 50@3 00 ₱ dozen, as per quality.

BEANS—The demand was restricted to limited parcels for home purposes; prices nominal at $1 50@1 75 ₱ bbl.

DRIED FRUIT—The market was devoid of animation; prices unchanged; sales of apples reported at 6@6¼c. Peaches—quarters 7@8c; halves 9@9½c; pitted cherries 28c; blackberries 13@14c.

CHEESE—The market was not very active; prices appeared weak. We are reported sales Western Reserve, new, 11c, 12@11c ₱ lb; Ohio Goshen, 13@15c; New York Goshen, 17@17½c ₱ lb.

CASTOR OIL—The market exhibited but little change; we note sales standard brands at 2@2 25 ₱ gallon.

BROOM CORN—Market dull and prices unchanged, with sales at 12@12c ₱ lb.

BITTERS—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article, the supply being largely in excess of the demand. Buyers are shy; purchasing merely sufficient to meet present wants. Prime fresh rolls sells at 20@25c ₱ lb. Receipts 67 packages.

EGGS—The market exhibited more firmness. Prices are looking up. We note sales at 14@15c ₱ dozen.

POTATOES—The market contains a supply in excess of the demand. Prices, however, have undergone no change; sales of mixed lots from wharf and depot at 35@40c; sales prime peachblows from store at 45@48c ₱ bushel.

FEED—The market was steady with a fair jobbing demand. The mills report sales at the following: Bran $1 ₱ cwt; shipstuffs $1 10; middlings $1 05; screenings 90c; mixed $1 30; screenings $1 75; rye shorts $1 50 ₱ cwt.

RYE FLOUR—The market remains quiet with a limited demand at $5 ₱ bbl.

LIME—The market is well supplied. We note regular sales of Eastern white at $1 75; Cleveland white at $2 25 ₱ barrel.

LIQUEFY—Sales of Phœnix Hydraulic at $2 50 @2 75 ₱ bbl.

HONEY—The demand was light, and sales were of a similar description. Prices nominal at $ 6 00@6 50 ₱ barrel.

CORN MEAL—The demand being moderate, sales were of a similar description; sales at 95@ 98½ ₱ bushel.

POULTRY—We can report a fair demand with sales of live chickens by the coop at 90@$1 00 ₱ pair.

COOPERAGE—Sales of pails $2 35; Tubs—No. 1 $11 00; No. 2 $9 50 and No. 3 $8 50. Market well supplied.

STRAW—The market is steady but not very active; we are reported sales at $13 ₱ ton.

SALT—The market was not active one. The demand was restricted to sales of the car load at $1 65@1 75 ₱ bbl, and the usual advance from store.

HAY—The market was dull, the supply exceeds the demand. Sales of baled were made on the landing at $14@17 ₱ ton.

HIDES—Prices have undergone no change; we are reported sales of green salted at 10@11c; green butchers 7@8c; green calf 12½c; dry flint 20@22c ₱ lb.

FISH—The market was steady; moderate sales were reported at $1 85@2 00 ₱ bushel.

RAGS—Are in fair demand; mixed lots sell.

BEESWAX—The demand was moderate. We can report sales in a regular way at 26c ₱ pound.

GROCERIES—The market since our last has undergone no particular change, during activity, we have previously mentioned being continued. We have never seen the same amount of activity so late in the season. We can report sales at the following:

COFFEES—Market a shade easier. Rio ordinary 18½c; fair to good at 19@20c; prime 22c; choice 23½c; strictly choice 25c; Java 27.

REFINED SUGARS—Crushed, powdered and granulated, 13¾c; A coffee, 13c; B do 12¾c; extra C 12½c; Hards 13½c.

NEW ORLEANS SUGARS—Fair 10c; good 10¼@¾c; prime 10½c; choice 12 @ 13.

SYRUPS—Lovering's 80@85c; Havemeyer & Elder's drips 90c; Sugar House drips 75; Jersey 75c; silver drips, 70c; Golden 60c; amber 55c; good syrups 50c.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, choice, 80@85c.

MAPLE SYRUP—Market quiet; sales were reported at $1 50 ₱ gallon.

MAPLE SUGAR—Is selling in a regular way at 12@13½c ₱ lb.

TEAS—In moderate demand; Young Hyson 1 20 and 1 65; Gunpowder $1 00@1 65; Imperial 85@1 05; Japan Wood $1 25; Oolong 75c, $1 25 and $1 35; Sou Chong 90@$1 20 ₱ lb.

RICE—Carolina at 7@8½c ₱ lb.

STARCH—Pearl at 6½c; Satin Gloss 11¾c; Corn Starch 12c ₱ lb.

CANDLES—Mould 12c; Star 20c; Sterine 18@19c ₱ lb.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Pennsylvania $8 00 ₱ case; other brands $8 00@7 00.

PIG IRON—Sales for the week exceeds the demand. We are reported sales prime Tennessee at 34.50@35 ₱ ton.

WHISKEY—The market was steady without any change in prices; high wines are quoted at $1 06@1 10 ₱ gallon; refined Pittsburg $1 07½; proof rectified $1 18; half rye half corn $1 75 ₱ gallon.

SEEDS—The season being about over, we note only a moderate demand at steady prices; purchasing merely sufficient to meet their present wants. Prime fresh rolls sells at 20@25c ₱ lb. Receipts 67 packages.

EGGS—The market exhibited more firmness. Prices are looking up. We note sales at 14@15c ₱ dozen.

POTATOES—The market contains a supply in excess of the demand. Prices, however, have undergone no change; sales of mixed lots from wharf and depot at 35@40c; sales prime peachblows from store at 45@48c ₱ bushel.

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RYE FLOUR—The market remains quiet with a limited demand at $5 ₱ bbl.

LIME—The market is well supplied. We note regular sales of Eastern white at $1 75; Cleveland white at $2 25 ₱ barrel.

LIQUEFY—Sales of Phœnix Hydraulic at $2 50 @2 75 ₱ bbl.

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SYRUPS—Lovering's 80@85c; Havemeyer & Elder's drips 90c; Sugar House drips 75; Jersey 75c; silver drips, 70c; Golden 60c; amber 55c; good syrups 50c.

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CANDLES—Mould 12c; Star 20c; Sterine 18@19c ₱ lb.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Pennsylvania $8 00 ₱ case; other brands $8 00@7 00.

PIG IRON—Sales for the week exceeds the demand. We are reported sales prime Tennessee at 34.50@35 ₱ ton. There is no feeling among purchasers. The current rates were:

WHISKEY—The market was steady without any change in prices; high wines are quoted at $1 06@1 10 ₱ gallon; refined Pittsburg $1 07½; proof rectified $1 18; half rye half corn $1 75 ₱ gallon.

SEEDS—The season being about over, we note only a moderate demand at steady prices; purchasing merely sufficient to meet their present wants. The following are the wholesale prices:

FLAXSEED—Market quiet; held at $2 15@2 20.

FEATHERS—The market was quiet with a limited demand, and prime geese feathers at 85@90c; mixed lots, 75@80c.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—The market has undergone no particular change. Prices are considered pretty steep; at least that seems to be the feeling among purchasers. The current rates were:

Hams, sugar cured 18c; canvassed do 16½c; sides packed 16½c; canvassed do 17½c; shoulders plain 13@13½c; S. C. 14@14½c; breakfast bacon 19@20c.

MESS PORK—Firm, at $30 00.

LARD OIL—Firm; sales No. 1 at $1 30@1 33; No. 2 $1 08@1c.

DRIED BEEF—S. C. 20c; canvassed 20½@23c.

LARD—In tierces 17¼@17½c; in Kegs 18c; in buckets 18c.

BEEF TONGUES—Sales at $8 50 ₱ dozen.

HOG TONGUES—Sold in a regular way at $1 ₱ dozen.

FLOUR—The market continues to be well supplied. The receipts for the past three days were 4,500 barrels; holders, however, were firm in their views, not being inclined to make any concessions in order to effect sales. The store rates are as follows: Choice winter wheat in bbls $6 65; $6 35 in sacks; fancy white wheat in bbls $6 65; $6 35 in sacks; fancy spring flour $5 25 in bbls, and $5 in sacks; Sippo Valley $6 in bbls, and $5 75 in sacks; Minnie $5 75 in bbls, and $5 50 in sacks; Old Town $5 75 in bbls, and $5 50 in sacks; Star and Eagle, Springfield $5 75; Lilly white $5 50, and 2½@3c off in sacks; Spring Valley $5 85 ₱ bbl; Dayton City $5 85; Wyoming $6; Gem of the West $5 75; Andrews' choice $6 25 ₱ bbl, and 25c off in sacks. The mill prices are as follows: Double extra in bbls $6 62 in sacks $6 30; extra winter wheat in barrels $5 90; in sacks $5 60; extra family winter wheat, in barrels $5 60; in sacks $5 30; superfine winter wheat, in barrels $4 75; in sacks $4 45; Extra Indiana and Illinois, in barrels $4 75; in sacks $4 45; Extra Philadelphia, $5 25@5 50; good to prime, Philadelphia, $5 25@5 50; good to prime, New York, 180 to 220, $5 75@5 90; rough to common, 150 to 200, $5 25@5 50; light stock hogs, 80 to 100, $5 @5 25.

Below will be found the closing market sales:

Hogs

Seller.	Buyer.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Holmes, L. & G.	W Hedges	128	21,760	$5 20
Holmes, L. & G.	Voetter & B.	114	21,660	5 25
Holmes, L. & G.	Voetter & B.	130	23,530	5 20
Holmes, L. & G.	A Watson	78	14,820	5 00
Holmes, L. & G.	A Watson	128	22,720	5 00
Holmes, L. & G.	Gilchrist	101	20,160	5 00
Holmes, L. & G.	E Smith	18	3,600	5 00
Holmes, L. & G.	Hedges & N	72	13,464	5 00
Holmes, L. & G.	Gilchrist	119	23,910	5 00
Holmes, L. & G.	Voetter & B.	72	13,680	5 00
Holmes, L. & G.	W Hedges	24	4,560	5 00
Holmes, L. & G.	W Hedges	124	24,180	5 00

Hogs.

Seller.	Buyer.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Hedges & T.	W & E Peterson	118	21,730	$5 20
Hedges & T.	Gilchrist & R.	56	13,360	5 75
Hedges & T.	Gilchrist & R.	97	19,440	5 00
Hedges & T.	W Newport	81	16,830	5 40
Hedges & T.	E D Smith	33	6,720	5 00
Hedges & T.	E D Smith	38	8,040	5 05
Hedges & T.	M Kelly	40	8,320	5 05
Hedges & T.	Gilchrist & R.	35	8,580	5 75
Hedges & T.	Gilchrist & R.	45	10,970	5 90
Hedges & T.	Voetter & B.	112	23,790	5 70
Hedges & T.	Voetter & B.	96	17,870	5 50
Hedges & T.	Voetter & B.	39	9,050	5 55
Hedges & T.	Gilchrist & R.	84	19,090	5 65
Hedges & Taylor.	W Hedges	122	25,050	5 25
Hedges & Taylor.	W Hedges	49	9,800	5 00
Hedges & Taylor.	W Hedges	87	18,270	5 25
Hedges & Taylor.	A Watson	84	18,060	5 05

Hogs.

Seller.	Buyer.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Harlewood & B.	Buyer	54	15,845	5 40
Harlewood & B.	Shaefer	8	2,360	5 90

Sheep.

Seller.	Buyer.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Orr & W.	Wilhelm	110	20,840	5 00
Orr & Williams.	Wilhelm	120	21,960	5 00
Orr & Williams.	W Hedges	61	14,176	5 25
Orr & Williams.	W Hedges	49	8,540	5 00
Orr & Williams.	W Wilhelm	66	19,710	5 25

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } MONDAY, May 16, 1870. }

The following are the receipts of crude oil for the past week, with a comparison with previous years; also, the exports of refined, together with the week's transactions:

	Receipts Crude per Penn. R.	Exports Crude per Penn. R.	Exports per A. C. R. R.	Exports per A. V. R. R.
Monday, May 9	3,166	*	*	700
Tuesday, May 10	4,781	1,521		2,181
Wednesday, May 11	2,822	712		1,561
Thursday, May 12	1,936	250		300
Friday, May 13	1,450	1,000		2,250
Saturday, May 14	3,942	2,000		2,652
Total for week	17,914	6,353		9,912
Since Jan. 1	332,017	49,280		112,503
To May 14	349,961	52,633		122,355
Same time 1869	242,471	29,911		98,393
Same time 1868	450,802	23,816		96,517

BUSINESS.

The market since our last has undergone a variety of changes. At one time prices advanced producing considerable activity both here and in the oil regions. This condition of affairs did not hold out very long, and prices went down even lower than before. Truly matters look a little blue in regard to oil. The most important question now is to find out when there will be a revival of the oil interest. The week's receipts were not large, amounting in the aggregate to 17,914 bbls. This shows a falling off as compared with the week previous.

CRUDE RECEIPTS.

The following are the crude receipts for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude received, bbls	21,439	17,961

The crude receipts from all points for the past six years were as follows:

From January 1st to May 9, 1870	340,961
Same time 1869	242,471
Same time 1868	450,802
Same time 1867	207,407
Same time 1866	444,153
Same time 1865	114,898

EXPORTS OF REFINED.

The exports of refined East for the past two weeks were as follows:

	Last week.	This week.
Pennsylvania Railroad	6,953	6,353
Allegheny Valley Railroad	8,948	9,912
Total	15,641	16,265

Exports of refined oil East for the past two years, from January 1st to May 14th, were as follows:

	Last year.	This year.
Per Pennsylvania Railroad	29,911	52,633
Per Allegheny Valley R. R.	99,397	122,355
Total for	128,304	174,988

SALES.

The following are the crude and refined sales for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude, bbls	21,500	40,000
Refined, bbls	6,200	24,500
Total	27,700	65,400

SATURDAY'S TRANSACTIONS.

The market on Saturday was fair for being active, although holders were firmer in their views and less inclined to make concessions.

CRUDE.

Prices have undergone no alteration. In the absence of sales we give the nominal rates: May or seller's option, next sixty days, 12@ 12¼c; May or June, 12¼c; July, 12¼@12½c; July to December, 13c; B O all year, 14½c.

REFINED.

The market appeared firm, but, however, were light, viz: 2,000 bbls June and July, 27½c; 2,000 bbls first half of July, 27¾c; spot is held at 28¼c; May 27c; June 27¾c; June, July and August 27¾c; last six months 28c. Antwerp dispatches quote refined at 54 francs.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, May 14.—The *Herald* says: The petroleum market was moderately active today, and prices a shade easier in several localities. Buyers generally evince but little disposition to operate, and sellers hold firmly at figures above present prices. Upon lower creek $2 50 was the ruling bid during the day, with holders asking $4 00@4 50, with but little for sale at these figures. The same quotations are applicable to the upper creek until toward the close when $4 35 was bid but without takers. The outside markets are quoted dull and weak.

SALES.

1,000 bbls lower creek.....$1 40
1,000 bbls upper creek.....$1 40
500 bbls upper creek.....$1 40
1,000 bbls upper creek.....$ 1 37½
350 bbls upper creek.....$ 1 45
1,000 bbls lower creek.....$ 1 40
5,000 bbls lower creek.....$ 1 40
1,000 bbls lower creek.....$ 1 40
700 bbls Rouseville.....$ 4 45
500 bbls Rouseville, S. O. June at.....$ 4 45

NEW YORK, May 14.—Cotton—Sales on the spot in bulk is rather neglected; the only business being a few small parcels to meet pressing wants of refiners at lower prices. We quote at 12¾c, with 1,000 bbls sold at this figure. Crude oil is slightly easier in sympathy, and closes with a decline noted. We quote at 20@20½c; sales rumored of 3,000 bbls, part at latter figure. Refined a large business was consummated today. There was considerable disposition to realize. The market today was firmer, with sales of 50,000@75,000 bbls. There is an active demand for bulk at 27½@27¾c for May delivery; prices for lines from shippers but largely from speculators. Sales 5,000 bbls standard white, May, 27½c; 3,000 bbls do 27¾c; 5,000 bbls June at 27¾c; 5,000 bbls June, July and August 27½c; 2,000 bbls August 27½c. Case oil sold freely with 14,500 cases gas light, part sold last evening, at 35c. Philadelphia delivery held a slight advance in tendency; speculators and exporters buying largely at the commencement, and considerable oil is being pushed on the market; prices closed weak; sales 9,000 bbls refined S. W., May delivery, 27¾c; down to 27½c, closing at the lower figure; 4,000 bbls June at 27@27½c, chiefly at the latter figure; 7,750 bbls, from August to December, at 28c, and 500 bbls., B. O. the year, at 22c; for delivery on the certificates; the market is lower and quieter at $1 49@1 50, with 10,000 bbls reported sold.

OIL CITY, May 14.—The market opens quietly; $1 48 would probably buy all that holders wish to dispose of for lower crude delivery. $1 75@ 4 75 is nominally the price for Oil City de livery.

TITUSVILLE, May 14.—Market moderately active on upper creek at $4 40.

PHILADELPHIA, May 14.—Market steady; P. L. S. W. 29c; N. W. 30c; W. 31c.

PETROLEUM CENTER, May 14.—Market quiet at $4 50.

ROUSEVILLE, May 14.—Market firm; offering at $4 35; selling at $4 50 for choice.

NEW YORK, May 14, 12:10 P. M.—Market quiet but steady.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.]

PHILADELPHIA, May 14.—Market active but prices strong and irregular. May, 26¾@26¾c; June 27¼@27½c; B. O., July 27½c; B. O., June and July 27½c; June and August 27½c; crude 14½c.

NEW YORK, May 14.—Refined 27@27¼c asked for May. Crude 15½c. Market opened a shade firmer.

PHILADELPHIA, May 14.—All business Saturday comes at 2 o'clock, except confirmations. The association has adopted a resolution to that effect. The penalty of violating this rule is expulsion.

NEW YORK, May 14, 2:45 P. M.—Closing sales of 5,000 bbls, for June, on private terms; 2,000 do, July, at 27¾c; one lot of about 2,000 bbls, no sales made. Crude, 15c bid, 15½c asked. Market firm.

OIL CITY, May 14, 2:30 P. M.—Market quiet but firm; Lower Creek $4 40@4 50; Oil City $4 70@ 4 75.

Oil Receipts per River and Rail.

BY RAILROAD.

D. Bly	40
J. M. Keller	80
Gallagher	80
H. W. C. Tweddle	80
Johnson & P.	80
A. B. Mills	80
Foster Bros.	560
J. Wilkins	480
Tarentum Oil Works	160
Total	1,760

BY RIVER.

Fisher Bros.	201
Total	201

Oil Receipts Per A. V. R. R.

J B Barbour, 80 bbls crude to J M Rieter; Hutchinson, 240 do do to Tarentum Oil Works; Kelly, 160 do do to Fisher Bros; A S Palmer, 160 do do to Jas Wilkins; T King, 80 do do to Gallagher; Philadelphia and Boston Petroleum Co, 320 do do to Jas Wilkins; T Chess, 80 do do to do; C Tweedie, T Chess, 160 do do to Johnson & Paine; W Barbour, 40 do do to A B Mills.

Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R.

National Refining and Storing Co, 210 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Lockhart, Frew & Co, 515 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Montsheimer, K & Co, 100 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

H Koehler & Co, 100 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

McKelvy & Bros, 356 bbls refined to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

J A McKee, 100 bbls refined to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

J Alexander, 250 bbls refined to A R McHenry, Philadelphia.

Citizens' Oil Refining Co, 259 bbls to Tack Bros & Co Philadelphia.

Total Shipments Refined.....1 893 bbls

Ironton Iron Market.

May 12.—The iron business still continues dull and unprofitable, with little prospect of improvement. Iron is now lower than at any time since 1861, and at present prices for ore digging, coaling, etc., the furnaces will find it difficult work to make money. Old stocks are pretty nearly exhausted, however, and the majority of the furnaces will be late going into blast.

In town we notice the new hot blast at Grant Furnace is approaching completion. Being on a level with the top of the stock it looks small. It will be five or six weeks before they go into blast.

The Belfont is receiving a large quantity of Missouri ore, so as to be prepared in case of a long spell of low water. The furnace is working unusually well, and to further it there is talk of erecting a new hot-blast.

Hecla commenced blowing Monday. There is scarcely any doubt but that she will work well.

Howard is also in blast.

So is Buffalo, Ky.

We quote:

Foundry, No. 1 H. B.	$38 00@41 00
Foundry, No. 2 H. B.	37 00@38 00
Mill	35 00@37 00
Cold blast	40 00@42 00
Stone coal, Bellont	36 00@38 00

Receipts of Pig Metal, Blooms and Ore, for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD P. R. R. CO. LINES.

	Cars.
Coleman, Rahm & Co, m	1
Zug & Co, m	1
Graff, Bennett & co, m	1
Total	3

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

	Cars.
J W Porter, m	1
J Moorhead, m	1
Lyon, Shorb & Co, m	1
Total	3

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

	Cars.
Nimick & Co, b	5
Uni n Mills, c	3
Dilworth, P & Co, ore	1
Total	9

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

	Cars.
Jno Moorhead, metal	3
McKnight & Co, ore	1
Total	4

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 114¾@114⅞.

NEW YORK, May 14—P. M.

COTTON MOVEMENT.

The Cotton movement for the week shows a great decline in receipts, which are 41,401 bales; 38,326 bales; exports heavy, 51,254 bales. Stock declining.

TRADE.

The general trade of the city irregular during the week. Business in produce on a moderate scale; fluctuations not important, except a few articles under the influence of speculation, as in cotton, whisky, pork, petroleum, naval stores and hops.

MONEY

Easy at 4@6 ₱ cent. on call, with exceptions at 3 ₱ cent.

THE BANK STATEMENT

Is favorable. Banks hold $26,000,000 above legal reserve.

Loans	$278,383,314	Increase, $ 3,110,843
Specie	25,053,906	Increase, 1,350,000
Circulation	23,292,980	Increase, 196,000
Deposits	222,442,319	Increase, 5,880,101
Legal Tenders	57,787,000	Increase, 18,500,000

Sub-Treasurery receipts, $2,586,291 for customs, and disbursed $2,233,721 for coin, interest.

STERLING

Quiet at 109¾@109¾.

GOLD

Steady; opened at 114¾, touched 114¾, and closed at 114¾@114⅞. Carrying rates 5½@3 ₱ cent. Clearances $37,400,000. Exports to-day were $50,397, and for the week $401,227.

GOVERNMENTS

Strong. Coupons '81 112¾@113¼; do '62 112¾@113¼; do '64 113¾@114⅛; do '65 111¾@112; do '65 new 111¾@114; do '67 114¾@114⅝; do '68 113¾@114; 10-40s 108¾@108¾; currency 6s 112¾@112¾.

STATE BONDS

Firm. Missouris 94; old Tennessees 59½; new do 56½; old North Carolinas 48½.

STOCKS.

Weak and unsettled. Commodore Vanderbilt informed the Stock Exchange that the Harlem Company with, on the 16th of June, issue twenty thousand shares of common stock, to cover the purchase of the new passenger depot. Canton 73; Cumberland 8½; Western Union Telegraph 83¼; Quicksilver 18; Mariposa 8½; do preferred 17½; Hartford and Erie 9½; Atlantic and Great 6½; Wells Fargo 14½; American 64; United States 43½; Pacific Mail 38½; New York Centralsilli; do scrip 96½; Erie 20¾; do preferred 36; Harlem 144; do preferred 145; Reading 103½; Michigan Central 120; Michigan Southern 93¾; Indiana Central 14½; Pittsburgh 100; Northwestern 79¼; do preferred 89½; Rock Island 120; New Jersey Central 109¾; St. Paul 66¾; do preferred 81¾; Wabash 56¾; do preferred 73; Fort Wayne 100; Terre Haute 24¾; do preferred 42½; Chicago and Alton 113½; do preferred 118½; Ohio and Mississippi 37¼; Chicago and Rock Island 108; St. Joseph preferred 10½; Burlington and Quincy 155; Iron Mountain 46¾.

MINING SHARES.

Copper prices at Boston—Copper Falls 8; Calumet 68; Franklin 2; Hecla 80; Quincy 185.

Imports for the week—Dry goods, $1,433,476; general merchandise, $4,758,877.

Sub-Treasury balance—gold, $76,448,653; currency, $8,284,673; general balance, $42,084,907.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

CHICAGO, May 14, 1870.

EXCHANGE—Unchanged.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

WHEAT—Quiet at 98c @ $1 00 for No 2, closing at 98c.

CORN—Firmer, closing at 38@38⅜c for No 2.

OATS—Heavy, closing at 28@28c for No 2.

RYE—Quiet, closing at 80c for No 2.

BARLEY—Dull and nominal at 60@65c for No 2.

PORK—Dull and lower at

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-payment of postage, and on account of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the Postoffice:

	Cents.
Barkhart, Mrs. Ellen, West Newton	3
Christie, Mrs. James, Phillipsburg, New Jersey	3
Goodin, John, St. Louis, Mo.	3
Ward, Bridget, McKeesport, Pa.	3

FINISHED.—The paving of Forty-eighth street has been finished.

THE PARADE.—We presume the parade of the Duquesne Grays will take place this evening.

A PRESENT.—On Saturday evening the reporters of the *Press* presented Captain Reed with a box of cigars.

ELECTED CASHIER.—Robert K. Wilson has been elected Cashier of the Citizens National Bank.

TAKEN POSSESSION.—James T. Brady & Co. have removed to their elegant new building, corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street.

EMIGRANTS.—Twenty-one car loads of emigrants—nine hundred—arrived by the Pennsylvania Railroad on Saturday evening.

ANOTHER DISREPUTABLE HOUSE.—A woman named Annie Smith was charged by Chief of Police Hague with keeping a disreputable house in Cherry alley. She was arrested and held for a hearing.

COMPLAINTS.—Some of the residents of the Twelfth ward complain that the lock-up is locked during a considerable portion of the day, and think an officer should be on duty there the same as at the main office.

HORSE KILLED.—Monday last, as the report goes, a driver of an Oakland passenger car, beat one of his horses so badly with an iron rod and a plank, that the poor animal died in a few minutes thereafter.

ACCIDENTS.—A blind horse, attached to an express wagon, took fright on Market street Saturday morning, upset several market stands, broke a leg of a Mr. McCandless, and injured a girl named Powers quite severely.

RELIGIOUS.—The newly elected Rabbi of the Congregation Rodef Sholem, Rev. Dr. L. Meyer, delivered his salutatory sermon in the Synagogue on Saturday morning, before a large audience. It is said to have been a very able sermon.

ANOTHER POLICE BATH HOUSE.—Workmen are engaged building another public bath house on Duquesne way, at the foot of Eighth street. It is larger than the one built last year, but similar in style. It will be completed in about two weeks.

DEDICATED.—Howard School Building No. 2 (Bloomfield), was dedicated on Saturday evening, addresses being delivered by Prof. Phinous Dean, Hon. Thomas Howard, G. J. Lackey and J. J. Rockwell, Esqs. The attendance was large, and the addresses quite interesting.

TO THE HOUSE OF REFUGE.—Officer Tetley on Saturday morning arrested a boy named Geo. Livermore for vagabondism. The lad said he formerly lived at the Great Western, in Westmoreland county, but had no home, friends, or visible means of support, whereupon Mayor Brush sent him to the House of Refuge.

A FORMER PITTSBURGHER MORTALLY WOUNDED.—By a letter from C. L. Kemp, a conductor on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, we are informed that R. W. O. Johns, formerly of this city, was mortally wounded in the recent terrible disaster on that road near Eureka.

TOO FAMILIAR.—Johnny Smoker, but whose real name is John Barr, was on Saturday morning sent to the Workhouse by Mayor Brush, for insulting a respectable lady on the public thoroughfare on Friday evening. He first slapped her in the face and then used vile and obscene language.

THE TREASURY IMBROGLIO.—The Finance Committee of Councils will meet this afternoon in the Controller's office, for the purpose of hearing the report of the sub-committee appointed to procure advice and examine into the legality of the Barton ordinance, providing for the depositing of the city's funds in elected depositories. An interesting meeting will likely be held.

THE CINCINNATI TRIP.—Officers Cupples and Irwin, who went to Cincinnati for the purpose of arresting two Pittsburghers, sojourning there, and who failed to get them, as has already been noticed, returned on Saturday evening, having called by way of Cleveland and captured Jeremiah and James Force, indicted here for selling lottery tickets, and who fled from here before the time for trial. The Forces were lodged in jail to await trial.

HO! FOR THE SOUTHWEST.—By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that the South Pacific Railroad is now opened to Springfield, some 241 miles southwest from St. Louis. The work on the road is being pushed forward rapidly towards the State line. The time of departure and arrival of trains, as also the time schedule, will be found in the advertisement. Freight rates, etc., will be promptly furnished. For further particulars, see advertisement.

PERSONAL.—A St. Louis paper of Wednesday says that Wm. H. Brown, of Pittsburgh, Pa., and Mr. Berger, his partner, with their families, left on the Dexter steamboat for New Orleans. On their return to St. Louis they will take the Pacific cars for Denver, where Mr. Berger's son is located in business, and thence they will proceed to San Francisco. Having visited the Pacific coast, and learned the condition of the Territories there, and the prospects as to mining, they will, we presume, return home by the way they went.

RUNAWAY ON LIBERTY STREET.—Last evening about half-past six o'clock, a runaway occurred on Liberty street, near Seventh street, but fortunately did not result seriously. A horse which was being driven by Mr. Joseph Hastings became frightened at a locomotive and ran off. Mr. Moore, who was in the vehicle, was thrown out, kicked by the horse, but fortunately escaped serious injury. Mr. Hastings luckily escaped with a few slight injuries. The horse was stopped on Penn street, near Carrol.

A DISORDERLY HOUSE.—Chief of Police Hague on Saturday made information before Mayor Brush, charging Patrick McCarrol, saloon keeper No. 83 Third avenue, with maintaining a disorderly house. It will be recollected that on Monday night last was Patrick O. Collins killed in this building; the County Commissioners revoked McCarrol's license, but that did not appear to deter him from continuing in business, and Friday night a disgraceful ball was held. A row of course occurred, and the police made a descent on the house and arrested seven or eight persons. Saturday morning, in default of fines, they all went to jail. McCarrol was held for a hearing.

DECORATION DAY AT MCKEESPORT.—Post No. 121 G. A. R., together with citizens of McKeesport, met in Masonic Hall on the 13th inst. The meeting was organized by calling Rev. A. H. Elder to the chair, and appointing G. M. Bacon, Secretary. Mr. Wm. Wyant, of this Post, stated the object of the meeting to be to make arrangements for celebrating the 30th inst. in an appropriate manner. On motion, the following committees were appointed, viz.: On Invitations—Messrs. Dr. D. C. Huffman and Wm. Wyant. On Arrangements —Messrs. Wyant, Bacon, Lindsay, Serene and Spratt; on Speakers—Messrs. Elder, Huffman and Reynolds. The Mozart Corner Band will furnish music for the occasion.

Dissolution.

Our readers should notice the advertisement headed "Dissolution" in another column. It will be seen that Mr. J. R. Putnam has purchased the interest of Thomas Adamson in the gentlemen's furnishing business, No. 72 Fifth avenue. Mr. Putnam is well and favorably known, and by his large business connections, we feel assured, will be able to meet the requirements of the customers who may patronize his establishment. Do not fail to give him a call.

Boy Drowned.

Yesterday afternoon about one o'clock a sad case of drowning occurred at the foot of Nineteenth street, in the Tenth ward. It appears that a number of lads were paddling around the river on boards, planks, etc. Among the number was a boy named Dennis Collins, aged about ten years, son of John Collins, who resides on Spring alley, in the rear of 660 Penn street. From all we could learn the boys, as usual, were venturesome, and young Collins, by some accident or slipped from his frail craft, and, although he struggled to regain the shore the current carried him under some boats and rafts moored below. Several persons who witnessed the accident plunged into the stream to save the drowning boy, but all their efforts proved futile. A large crowd soon collected on the river bank and proceeded to drag the river with seines, nets and grappling irons, but up to this writing, eight o'clock P. M., they had failed to recover the body. Mr. Collins is a laboring man, well known through the upper wards, and has the heartfelt sympathy of a large circle of relatives and friends in his sore affliction.

HOMEWOOD STATION.

Desirable Building Lots in the Market.

Messrs. John Grazier and J. M. Murtland have recently purchased a large tract of land on the north side of the Pennsylvania Railroad, between Homewood and Torrens station, and have sub-divided the same into desirable building lots, which they intend to offer to purchasers in a few days. The site is a very beautiful one, and the lots have been regularly laid out, the wide intersecting avenues and streets, and in view of the improvements which are contemplated at this point, there will be decided bargains in the purchase of these lots. Mr. Grazier a few years ago, purchased a tract at Edgewood Station, some two miles further east, and mainly through his enterprise and energy, Edgewood was made one of the most delightful and desirable of our suburban villages. He built a number of fine houses at this point, and to which he sold at what was then considered good prices, have since changed hands and doubled or treble the original cost. Property at Edgewood, which was purchased three or four years ago at from five to eight hundred dollars per acre, is now held at three and four thousand dollars per acre, mainly in consequence of the various improvements which have been made. Mr. Grazier proposes to erect several first-class residences on his new purchase, during the present season, and those who purchase at an early day will have the advantage of the consequent rise in values. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company propose to erect a new station house midway between Homewood and Torrens, which will be within a few minutes walk of the property. There are fifty-nine building lots in the plan, nearly all of which are one hundred feet front, and varying in depth from one hundred and forty to one hundred and twelve feet. The lots are said to be the cheapest in the market, and they will no doubt command a ready sale. Homewood and Torrens stations are improving rapidly, and in no part of the city will real estate be more rapidly, during the coming few years, than in this locality. Those in search of a site for country homes, or wishing to invest in such, could not neglect the favorable terms offered by Messrs. Grazier & Murtland, as will be seen by reference to their advertisement.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—The complimentary benefit tendered to Manager Canning by a large number of our most prominent and influential citizens, which takes place this evening, should be one of the largest ever given in our city. Mr. Canning deserves well at the hands of our citizens, for whose amusement he has catered so successfully. The entertainment will be of the first class, and the talents of the local handsome jewelry stores in the city. For further particulars our readers are referred to the advertisement.

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THE SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.

The Corner-Stone Ceremonies—Programme for Procession, Etc.

The Executive Committee, to arrange for the corner-stone ceremonies of the Soldiers' Monument, on the 30th inst., met at the office of Gen. Pearson, on Saturday afternoon—Lee S. Smith in the chair, and John W. Pittock, Secretary.

Communications were read from President Grant, General Sherman, Governor Geary, General Logan, General Butler, and others, and ordered to be filed.

On motion, A. T. Douthett, County Superintendent, and Professor Luckey, City Superintendent of Common Schools, were appointed a committee to take charge of the school children in the procession.

On motion, the Mayors of Pittsburgh and Allegheny and the Burgesses of the South Side boroughs, were requested to ask the business men within their respective bailiwicks to close their places of business on the 30th inst.

On motion, it was resolved to appoint a committee of three to arrange ceremonies for the laying of the corner-stone. The committee will be named at next meeting.

A number of sub-committees reported progress, after which it was resolved to hold regular meetings on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons.

PROGRAMME FOR THE PROCESSION.

The Chief Marshal and Division Marshals met at the Allegheny Mayor's office and adopted the following programme:

The Chief Marshal and Division Marshals will be attired in dark suits, silk hats, white gloves and sashes over the shoulders—the Chief Marshal a yellow sash, first division commander a red one, the second division commander a white one, and the third division commander a blue one.

The aids to the chief marshal will wear dark suits, regulation caps, red sashes, belts around the waist, white gloves, and red, white and blue rosettes on the breast.

The aids to division commanders will be attired the same, with the exception that the rosette is to be the color of the respective divisions—the first division red, the second white, and the third blue. The rosettes are to be of uniform size, three inches across, with streamers six inches long and a grape and chain.

The first division will be under command of George B. VanEmmon, and will comprise all organizations south of the rivers.

The second division will be under command of Gen. J. K. Sweitzer, and will comprise all organizations between the rivers.

The third division will be under command of Gen. Charles Barnes, and will comprise all organizations north of the rivers.

The procession will form in the following order:

1. Police.
2. Chief marshal and staff.
3. Brass bands.
4. Ladies' Monumental Committee in carriages.
5. Military under command of General A. L. Pearson.
6. First division.
7. Second division.
8. Third division.

The head of the procession will form at the Monongahela House, Smithfield street.

The ladies' committee will form on Water, between Wood and Smithfield.

The infantry will form on Wood, the right resting on Water.

The first division will form on Water, the right resting on the Monongahela bridge.

The second division will form on Water, the right resting on Wood.

The third division will form on Penn, the right resting on Water.

All divisions must be in line at 10½ A. M., promptly.

All carriages and vehicles must go in the division to which they belong.

The ladies' committee will be under charge of two aids from headquarters.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

Receipts During April.

Through the courtesy of the Assistant Assessor of the Twenty-second District, we are enabled to present the following figures, showing the gross receipts for the month of April, of the steam and horse railways, places of amusement and bridges:

STEAM RAILROADS.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago	$181,572 00
Connellsville Railroad	29,832 00

STREET RAILWAYS.

Birmingham Passenger Railway	$6,499 00
Oakland Passenger Railway	3,572 00
Central Passenger Railway	1,672 00
Citizen Passenger Railway	12,359 00
Allegheny Passenger Railway	11,494 00

BRIDGES.

Allegheny Suspension	$8,566 00
Monongahela Suspension	5,174 78
Hand Street	3,424 00

AMUSEMENTS.

Opera House	$11,361 50
Varieties	4,505 00
Museum	4,310 00

Of the above the steam and street railway companies and bridges pay a tax of two and a half per cent., and the places of amusement two per cent. on the amount of gross receipts.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Division of Baldwin Township—Injunction Against Blasting Stone—Trial Lists, etc.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

DIVISION OF BALDWIN TOWNSHIP.

In the Quarter Sessions this morning, petition was presented for the division of Baldwin into two townships to be called Upper and Lower Baldwin townships. The line of the proposed division is described as follows: Beginning at the Monongahela river at the mouth of Street's Run, and thence down said river to a point in the center of Beck's Run, or line of Joseph St. Clair township, thence southerly along said Lower St. Clair township line and Beck's Run to Brindle's bridge over said run: thence by a straight line to the mouth of Wilkin's Run at the line of Mifflin township, being nearly the line of division between the two election precincts in said township. The Court appointed S. B. Stilley, John Gilfillan and Joseph St. Clair Commissioners to inquire into the propriety of granting the prayer, and to report to Court.

SENTENCED.

D. P. and David Hatch, who plead *nolle contendere* in a suit for forcible entry and detainer, were sentenced yesterday by Judge Sterrett to pay the costs of the prosecution, and a fine of $20 each to the Commonwealth.

Common Pleas—Judges Stowe and Collier.

In the case of Gissler vs. Klingman, action for slander, before reported, the jury found for the defendant.

A large number of motions, rules, etc., were disposed of in this Court. The only matter of public interest was an

INJUNCTION CASE,

in which Orlando Metcalf and wife complain against Edward Bailey, as follows: That said Bailey is the owner of a lot of ground in the Eighth ward, adjoining the complainants' lot on the corner of Fulton street and Bedford avenue; that Bailey has a stone quarry in full operation, and is blasting stone up to and along complainants' line, shaking and injuring the foundation walls of the house; that stones fall into the lot, and recently a heavy stone was thrown through the second story window; that the property is damaged, and the family kept in dread of injury to their persons; that stones also state that she traveled with shows in the country. Some time since, the family who brought her here moved away, and since that time she has eked out a very precarious life. For several days past she has been living in a hut on the hill, but had visited Allegheny on Saturday, and her filthy condition attracted the attention of the police. She desires to return to her home in New Mexico, but has no money. The Mayor sent her to the City Farm.

REV. J. B. CLARK, D.D.

The Trial to Commence To-day.

The trial of Rev. J. B. Clark, D.D., before the Presbytery of Allegheny, for breach of promise in marrying Miss Phillip Hawkes, will commence to-day, at eleven o'clock, in the Second United Presbyterian Church, (Dr. Clark's) this city. The trial will be one of exciting interest, and if held with open doors will attract large audiences. We do not believe that with the experience of the senior Pastor in Presbyterial trials will make any attempt to conduct the trial in secret, as has been rumored.

It is general believed, we may say *understood*, that the defense will admit the contract and entanglement, but will rely for its plea on the nature of the reasons which induced Dr. Clark to violate the contract. These reasons are *justifiable*, and will endeavor to establish this allegation to the satisfaction of the Presbytery. Under this line of defense no attempt will be made to exclude all testimony bearing on the subject, as was the case in the numerous love letters of the Doctor. The prosecution will offer these letters, or some of them, to prove the nature of the contract; to show the motives which influenced the mind of the writer, and to disprove certain allegations which the defense are expected to make. We are not conversant with the rules which govern the judicatory, we cannot pretend to say whether the letters will be admitted or ruled out, but the point will undoubtedly be raised, as the prosecution rely mainly on the letters, and if the defense do not desire their publication.

ECHOES FROM PERRYVILLE.

Rumors of Disgraceful Fights Yesterday and Last Evening.

It was stated in the city last night that a number of disgraceful fights occurred on the Perryville road yesterday and last evening, resulting in the severe beating of a number of the participants.

The fine weather yesterday afforded an opportunity for pleasure drives, and the opportunity was improved by a large number of persons, among them a large delegation of short hailed gentry, and their usual associates. The drives of the livery stables of Pittsburgh were well patronized, and in some cases vehicles were held at enormous prices. Gay parties started out in the morning, but in the evening when they began to return there were signs of trouble in countenances, and the noses of some who started out in the morning with happy looking countenances, were unexpectedly enlarged. Men old and young could be seen riding to the city last evening, and quite a number had black eyes and bloody noses, but the exact manner in which they obtained them is not yet known.

There were a variety of rumors upon the street last night, but few of them could be run to a reliable source. It was stated by some parties who had been out the road that early in the evening a fight commenced in the vicinity of Shaler's Hotel, resulting principally from a quarrel among themselves, and some of the roughs. The crowd gathered, it is stated, in the street near the hotel, and surged to and fro between it and Knoxville, while boulders, fence rails, knucklers and fists were freely used. A man named Lloyd is reported to have been badly used up, and suffered considerably at the hands of the roughs. These summer scenes are becoming quite frequent, and it is to be regretted that the police authorities do not extend their jurisdiction out the Perryville Plank Road.

SOUTH SIDE.

An Alleged Outrage.

Information has been made before Justice Hollingshead, of Temperanceville, against Henry Hartman for an attempted outrage upon the person of Mrs Carmont. It is alleged that on Thursday night last the accused conveyed Mrs. Carmont from the Monongahela wharf across the river to West Pittsburgh in a skiff. On arriving at the other side it began to rain and the accused tendered her the loan of his umbrella, and also offered to escort her home. A short distance from the shore the alleged outrage was attempted, but the screams of the frightened woman brought out the neighbors and Hartman fled. He had not been captured at last accounts. The victim is quite ill.

Public Sale

Of 34 acres and fine residence at Neville. The beautiful property of Mr. Thomas Bakewell, of Neville, is to be sold at auction on Friday next, the 20th inst. The descriptive advertisement will be found on our fourth page. For first class residence this property is all that could be desired. It embraces comfort and beauty in an eminent degree, and is well worthy the special consideration of all contemplating the purchase of a first class home. A. Leggate, auctioneer.

Every Good Housewife

Desires to set before her friends at the table the latest and most fashionable style of queensware. To all such we would say they should call at S. M. Kier & Co.'s, No. 359 Liberty street, and examine their stock, where they can be furnished with an article which equals any heretofore imported either east or west. Messrs. Kier & Co. have gained a local reputation for the fine quality of their table ware, chamber sets, etc., and as their prices will be found to suit the means of all who desire to purchase, they should not fail to give them a call.

Marvin's Crackers and Biscuit

Are to be found in every grocery in Western Pennsylvania. There are few households without them. In fact everybody uses Marvin's when they can get them. Bakery, No. 91 Liberty street. MWF

An Advantage.

Our business men will find it to their advantage to leave their orders for paper bags, &c., with Messrs. Godfrey & Clark, No. 270 Liberty street.

To the Trade.

The attention of the trade is directed to the advertisement making its first appearance in our first page of this issue, of Hall, Herring & Co., manufacturers of Fine Oil Cloths, which occupies a commanding position in the center of the grounds. The scenic views obtained from this point are really magnificent. The adjacent country for miles around, and the beautiful winding Ohio to Sewickley Point, are visible from nearly every portion of these premises. It is a gala day spot, and to be appreciated must be seen. The House is a substantial and elegant dwelling, finely planted with fruits, Pears, Apples and other Fruits, and highly ornamental Shade Trees, Evergreens, Shrubbery and Flowers. A wielding avenue of easy grade leads from the Station to the Dwelling